THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

VERDICT OF THE PRESS ON INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

WHILE THE DEMANDS for immediate armed intervention in Mexico, which broke out so clamorously in Congress with the news of the Santa Ysabel massacre, awaken many echoes in the press, yet a careful examination of hundreds of leading newspapers from all parts of the country shows a majority opinion that we should not resort to a step that means war unless the Carranza Government proves unable to punish the murderers and provide real guaranties of safety to Americans in the future. Those who advocate intervention do not agree on the form it should take, and we do not discover any open demand for a war of conquest and annexation, altho we find the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), which deplores the prospect of armed intervention, declaring that "if it can not be avoided, then the United States should go into Mexico alone and go there to stay." Some journals, skeptical of Carranza's ability to redeem his pledges, believe the hour has struck, and seem to desire a prompt and single-handed, if temporary, invasion of Mexican territory. Thus the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), in an editorial headed "Clear the Decks for Action!" declares that "if it takes the bayonets of our infantry, the cannon of our artillery, the guns of our Navy, to make our citizens safe in Mexico, it must be done"; and the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) agrees that "whatever Carranza may do, the time has come for action, prompt and forceful action, on the part of the United States in Mexico." Convinced that "Carranza is helpless" nd that "the murderers will go unpunished unless we do the work," the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) exclaims: "Then let us proceed to it, by a punitive expedition, by intervention, by invasion, no matter what it is called"; and *The Post* (Ind.), of the same city, declares that "the most merciful, most enlightened, and most effective way of dealing with the Mexican situation is to grasp the throat of anarchy and strangle it before it can destroy more American, Mexican, and foreign lives." The only effective course, says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), is "to occupy Mexico until it has been restored to civilized conditions," and the Buffalo *News* (Rep.) thinks that methods which proved effective in Cuba would also bear good fruit in Mexico. "Punitive measures should be put in motion first, and immediately," urges the Oakland *Enquirer* (Ind. Rep.), "and a condition should be established that will make the recurrence of such a massacre impossible." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) is convinced that "Carranza will never stop such scenes" because "he is too sympathetic with them to care greatly, and he is too weak to preserve order in the country over which he claims to be first chief."

Granting that all peaceful efforts have failed, says the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.), "the most logical move is to invade Mexico with the aid of the other American nations that stood sponsors for the Carranza Government"—thereby putting the "Pan-American spirit" to an immediate test. Still other papers believe it possible for this Government to intervene without a break with the Carranza Government. "If Carranza can't stop that sort of thing for lack of power," remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "it is the duty of the United States Government to give him enough power to stop it, with American troops assisting." Intervention of this kind, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), would not do violence to the Pan-American idea. And in the Los Angeles *Times* (Ind. Rep.) we read:

"Carranza's alleged government in Mexico is a failure—who will gainsay that? 'Give him time,' you may say. Yes, give him time—but shall Americans be butchered while he is taking it? Why not give him help? Why not ask the other Latin-American republics to cooperate with us in armed assistance?

"Such an intervention as Senator Sherman proposes, as *The Times* indorses and has constantly pointed out as the feasible plan ever since Madero was assassinated, would be entirely unselfish. No country on the western hemisphere wants an inch of Mexican territory, wants a dollar of Mexican tribute, or an arbitrary voice in directing the internal politics of the Mexican nation. But all American countries do want peace and order in Mexico; and when there is no alternative but to go in and establish it themselves, they are laggards not to do so promptly."

At present, however, these forcible suggestions seem to represent minority opinions, the majority of our papers, as already noted, holding that because of our recent recognition of Carranza's *de-facto* Government we are bound to give him a fair chance to "make good" before we enter Mexico with armed forces. But many even of our most conservative papers admit that if Carranza fails to meet this crucial test, some form of intervention will be unavoidable. "If the Carranza Government proves itself impotent, we must face intervention," says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Ind.), and we find the same conviction in the columns of the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), New York *Sun* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Globe* (Ind.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and *Citizen* (Dem.), Syracuse

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WELL?

—Cassell in the New York *Evening World.*

(Ind.), Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), Providence *Journal* (Ind.), New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), Washington *Star* (Ind.), Baltimore *News* (Ind.), Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), Detroit *Times* (Ind.), Des Moines *Register* (Rep.), Seattle *Times* (Ind.), and Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.). This is "Carranza's last chance," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, and the Seattle *Times* is willing to give him an opportunity, but demands that it be an opportunity with a time-limit. "If he fails to give prompt and ample evidence of his purpose to afford the protection he so readily and solemnly promised," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "there is no power on earth that can keep the United States out of Mexico."

Speaking from the great border State that has suffered most from the Mexican convulsion, the Houston *Chronicle* urges us not to play into Villa's hands, but to "back Carranza" even if we must intervene to do it. Says this Texas paper:

"If our official word is worth anything, if our preaching and moralizing mean anything, and if the Pan-American defensive coalition which we have sponsored is to amount to anything, there is but one course for us to pursue—back Carranza even if we must do so through intervention. To do otherwise were to impeach all our policies and preachments of recent years and convict us of a fickleness which would justify Latin America in regarding us with more contempt and distrust than ever."

In the same columns we find the following summary of the events which led to the Santa Ysabel massacre:

"Three months ago it was a question of whether we should recognize Carranza or intervene. In this connection it is scarcely pertinent to enlarge on the policy which led to such an alternative, the important fact being that we were brought face to face with it.

"The Administration chose to recognize Carranza. His recognition was not based on the assumption that he had already acquired sufficient power to establish a permanent Government immediately, but on the assumption that he was in a position to do so within a reasonable length of time.

"Recognition was accorded him with the full knowledge that revolution still existed in several sections, and that Villa and Zapata were still factors in the political affairs of Mexico. So keenly did the Administration feel this to be the case that the State Department warned our consular representatives to use their influence in persuading Americans to keep out of Mexico until conditions became more settled.

"In the meantime Pancho Villa, who was naturally incensed at the advantage his opponent had gained, announced that he would show Americans little mercy or consideration.

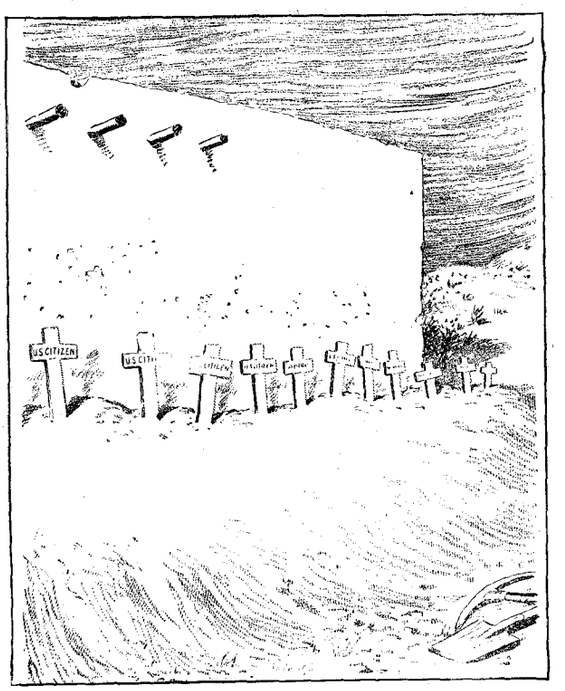
"Despite these inauspicious circumstances, Americans flocked back to Mexico. Whether they did so on their own faith or on assurances from Carranza officials is immaterial. The State Department had warned them, and Pancho Villa had threatened them, but they went back just the same.

"We can not help feeling sympathy with them. They are of our own flesh and blood, and the traditions of this country cry out for their protection. Under existing conditions, however, they showed poor judgment, and this awful massacre comes about as the logical, tho shocking, result."

As the Springfield *Union* puts it, President Wilson "is simply playing fair with the Carranza Government when he refuses to be stampeded into making war"; and the Philadelphia *North American*, while apparently anything but enthusiastic over our Mexican policy, explains why the President has no choice now but to "give Carranza a chance." Says this Progressive organ:

"President Wilson, despite the demands of an influential minority in Congress, has let it be known that he is positively against intervention. In this decision he has the support of international law and of reason—for the first time since he took it upon himself, without consulting with any public official, to denounce the *de-facto* Government of a friendly nation and to demand the substitution of one satisfying American requirements.

"Countless other offenses and crimes by Mexicans against the United States have been perpetrated with impunity; but this is the first gross outrage committed under conditions which forbid President Wilson's taking vigorous measures to obtain redress. Whatever justice there may be in Senator Borah's characterization of the Mexican policy as 'compromising, side-stepping, procrastinating, apologizing, and un-American,' the fact is that the President is just now powerless.



AMERICANS ABROAD.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"In recognizing the Carranza gang he committed this country to a course which compels it to endure 'watchful waiting' for still another season. The Carranza Government is not now, as formerly, an irresponsible agency. President Wilson conferred

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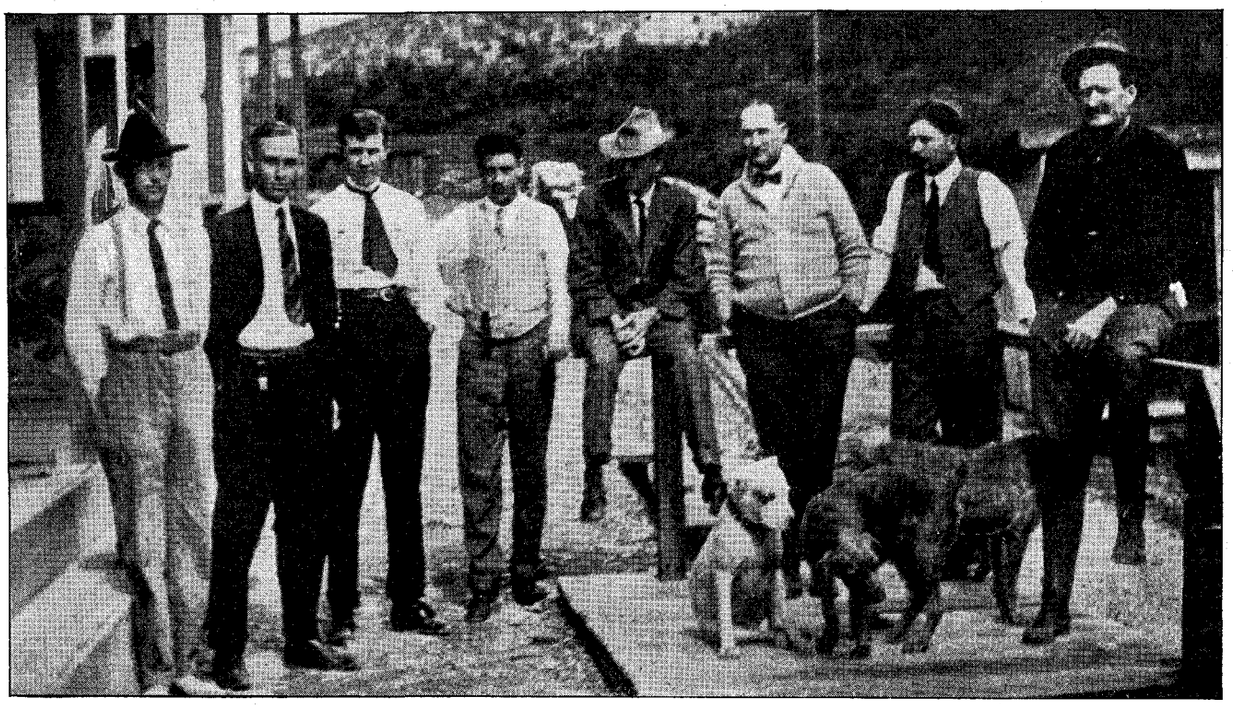

AMERICAN VICTIMS OF MEXICAN BANDITS.

This group, photographed at the Cusihuiriachic mines in Mexico, includes eight of the Americans slain on January 10 near Santa Ysabel, in the State of Chihuahua. The tall man at the reader's right, seated on the fence, is C. R. Watson, the general manager of the mines.

upon it the international status of a Government such as that of Germany or Great Britain or France. It is a sovereign Power, and Americans are bound to await its action. Their hands are tied by the rules of law and the requirements of justice. . . . . .

"The device having been adopted, intervention has been put beyond our power, until the Mexican Government, such as it is, has had a decent opportunity to prove its efficacy and good faith.

"But beyond this, we are forbidden to act by the obligations we assumed in taking joint action with the Latin-American republics in recognizing Carranza. The United States is bound, by honor as well as expediency, not to interfere without the consent and cooperation of its associates."

"Even in the United States foreigners have been massacred by mobs for the sole reason that they were foreigners," the New York *World* reminds us; and *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) warns the country that "certain interests and their spokesmen expect to profit pecuniarily or politically by intervention of the United States, and give little thought to what it involves if their ends are gained." And if at last events compel us to intervene in Mexico, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "two considerations should be observed with absolute fidelity":

"In the first place, such intervention ought to be with the full consent, if not the active cooperation, of the Powers of South America.

"In the second place, the United States should make it clear to Mexico, to South America, and to the world that intervention is undertaken merely as a solemn duty, and that this Republic covets not one inch of territory below the Rio Grande.

"We shall, if necessity calls, go into Mexico as we went into Cuba—to set a riotous household to rights—and then withdraw. As President McKinley said in reference to the Cubans, so President Wilson might say in reference to the Mexicans: 'It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a Government which shall be free and independent.' There must be no thought of conquest, or of permanent American overlordship."

An invasion of Mexico by American troops, asserts the San Francisco *Star* (Ind.), "is just what is wanted by W. R. Hearst, Theodore Roosevelt, Villa, and the Americans and foreigners, including Standard Oil and the Pearson Syndicate, who wish to loot Mexico." This paper goes on to say:

"There is no doubt that Carranza will make every effort to capture and punish the bandits who murdered the Americans. At any rate, that is Carranza's job, and no American has any right to go into Mexico for that purpose without the consent of the Carranza Government. . . . . .

"In times past, Chinese have been robbed, assaulted, and even ruthlessly murdered here in California by Americans, but there was never a demand by Chinese that their Government should invade this country. Yet the robbed and murdered Chinese had a right to be in America, and neither their own Government nor the American Government had warned them to leave America.

"Years ago, when a New Orleans mob wantonly murdered some Italians who were accused of a crime, but had been cleared, the Italian Government made no threats and did not dream of making war upon the United States. The murdered Italians had a right to be in this country; they had a right to be in New Orleans—more right than any one of the sixteen murdered Americans had to be in Chihuahua. They had received no warning that it was dangerous for them to be in New Orleans, and there was no reason for them to suspect danger in that city."

The dispatch of United States troops over the Mexican border, says the New York *Globe*, "would not save American lives, but sacrifice them—would not protect American property, but lead to its further destruction"; and it thinks that armed intervention would have occurred long ago except for recognition of the practicalities of the situation. We read:

"President Taft lined up regiments on the border and was about ready to dispatch the order to advance when he realized what would be the consequences. It is not altogether idealistic theory and respect for the abstract rights of Mexico that have induced President Wilson to reject intervention proposals. He has had some idea of what the thing would mean in massacres long before an American rifle could protect the beleaguered.

"The President has been much criticized for suggesting to Americans that they leave Mexico. It has been asked why he did not protect them in Mexico. He could not. . . . This disagreeable truth must be faced. Intervention would mean massacres should it occur while Americans are resident in Mexico."

And the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, enlarging on "the folly of intervention" in the present crisis, says:

"This is no time to tie up the American Army and the American Navy with Mexico if there is a way to avoid it. Carranza's promise of 'condign punishment' for the perpetrators of the

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massacre in Chihuahua is obviously sincere. His interest in executing them surpasses our interest in having them executed, for it is a matter of life and death to his Government.

"There is little good faith in any talk of intervention. Most of it is politics; some of it rankly demagogic. Senator Works, who introduced the intervention resolution in the Senate, is the same gentleman who recently assailed the Administration for permitting Americans to travel on the belligerent ships, altho their legal right on such ships is immeasurably stronger than their legal right in the unsubdued districts of Mexico. The Senator from California who is so keen for intervention is also one of the opponents of national defense.

"If the Carranza Government proves itself impotent, we must face intervention; but in the meantime the Senators and Representatives who are trying to force the hand of the President could devote their energies to a patriotic purpose if they would take immediate steps to help the Administration's national-defense bills.

"To attempt to force intervention is playing into the hands of European belligerents, who would be delighted to have us so busily occupied in Mexico we would have no time to bother with their violations of law and rights."

Germany especially, the New York *World* affirms, would welcome American intervention in Mexico, as *The World* believes it was "to bring about a situation in Mexico which would compel American intervention that Rintelen, now under arrest in London, came to the United States."

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION

THAT PAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP should be "founded on a rock" seems just as desirable to our newspaper editors as it does to President Wilson. But not all of them feel that the program suggested by the President would lay any such sure foundation. Some of the criticism may be prompted by political motives, yet we find the Democratic New Orleans *Times-Picayune* telling the President frankly and firmly that he is "on dangerous ground" when he advocates an agreement prohibiting the shipment of munitions from any American republic to revolutionary forces in another. Taken together with the suggested mutual guaranty of territorial integrity, the "two proposals constitute virtually a denial of the right of revolution," in the non-partizan *Outlook's* opinion. The United States, observes the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.), "set the style in American revolutions. Why not let other countries have theirs?" Many Republican journalists see in such a bond as that proposed by the President a seriously "entangling alliance"; and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) emphatically declares that this country "can not safely enter into a league to guarantee the *status quo* on this hemisphere."

After Secretary Lansing's "one for all, all for one" speech before the Pan-American Scientific Congress, discust in these pages earlier in the month, the President delivered an address before the same body in which he disclosed the Administration's plans for Continental unity. This program, when accepted by the Latin-American governments, as the Washington correspondents think it undoubtedly would be, is intended to stabilize the governments on this hemisphere and prevent wars between them. This end will be accomplished, said Mr. Wilson,

"In the first place, by the states of America uniting in guaranteeing to one another absolute political independence and territorial integrity. In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process; by agreeing that all disputes among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by patient, impartial investigation and settled by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas, that no state of either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another state to be fitted out on its territory, and that they will prohibit the exportation of the munitions of war for the purpose of supplying revolutionists against neighboring governments.

"You see what our thought is, gentlemen—not only the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America. If American states are constantly in ferment, if any of them are constantly in ferment, there will be a standing threat to their relations with one another. It is just as much to our interest to assist one another to the orderly processes within our own borders as it is to orderly processes in our controversies with one another."

In effect, says a sympathetic Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*,

"The new convention would make the Monroe Doctrine a joint declaration. . . . The new association of American states is really analogous to the 'Holy Alliance' formed in Europe in the early part of the nineteenth century to preserve monarchical institutions. Just so, the present convention aims to solidify and make permanent the republican form of government on this hemisphere as the natural and free expression of the wishes of enlightened peoples."

Brief editorial approval of the plan appears in *The Evening Post*, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). "By including the arbitration of all boundary-disputes and the prohibition of the shipment of munitions to revolutionists," comments the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "it blocks two of the most fertile sources of war."

"Latin-American revolution has come to be the exception, and not the rule, but the Mexican troubles have recalled the old habit, and the Texas frontier has long been a refuge and starting-place for Mexican revolutionists. In some Central-American republics, jealous of one another or in dread of a more powerful neighbor, invasions from adjoining states by exiles and the adherents of Presidents overthrown have been common. . . . . .

"A general agreement not to allow the exportation of munitions from one American republic to aid in overturning the government of another would promote peace and discourage the weakening race of exes."

But Mr. R. Munoz Tebar writes to ask the editor of *The Times* if such a prohibition will "always be to the advantage of the American peoples, and not sometimes for the sole benefit of a despot or an oligarchy?" That many revolutions in this hemisphere have been only "futile disturbances" or "raids upon treasure-chests," *The Outlook* readily admits; but, it declares, "Americans will never forget that their own national life was born in the throes of a revolution, and they can never take wittingly a position of opposition or even indifference to those who, in desperation, undertake, through revolution, to establish justice and liberty. American sympathy, so far as it was informed, was with the people of Panama in their revolt against the greed and tyranny of the Marroquin Government of Colombia, and with Madero in his insurrection against the *cientificos* of the Diaz régime in Mexico." The President's proposal, according to the New York *Press* (Rep.), "must leave the American people dumfounded." "What if the United States had been unable to secure munitions from France in 1776?" asks Mr. Murdock's Wichita *Eagle* (Prog.). The cause of liberty, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "has always depended on outside purchases of arms. No phase of tyranny, no matter how gross, could be checked if the tyrant's minions had machine guns, and no modern weapons were available for patriots." And *The Eagle* predicts "that this plan will never get the approval of the United States Senate, and that its discussion has only an academic and very temporary interest." Another Democratic daily, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, refuses to believe that "the adoption of measures to strangle popular risings regardless of their motive or necessity would make for the righteous peace and the moral as well as physical development represented by the American and the Republican ideal." Rather,

"The tendency of such a pact, as we see it, would be to make every established government, however corrupt or despotic, secure against rebuke. It would tend to guarantee the permanence of things as they are—not of things as they ought to be. In the greater American republics the people have their remedy against wrongs and injustice at the polls. In the lesser ones they have been too often deprived of that remedy, and their

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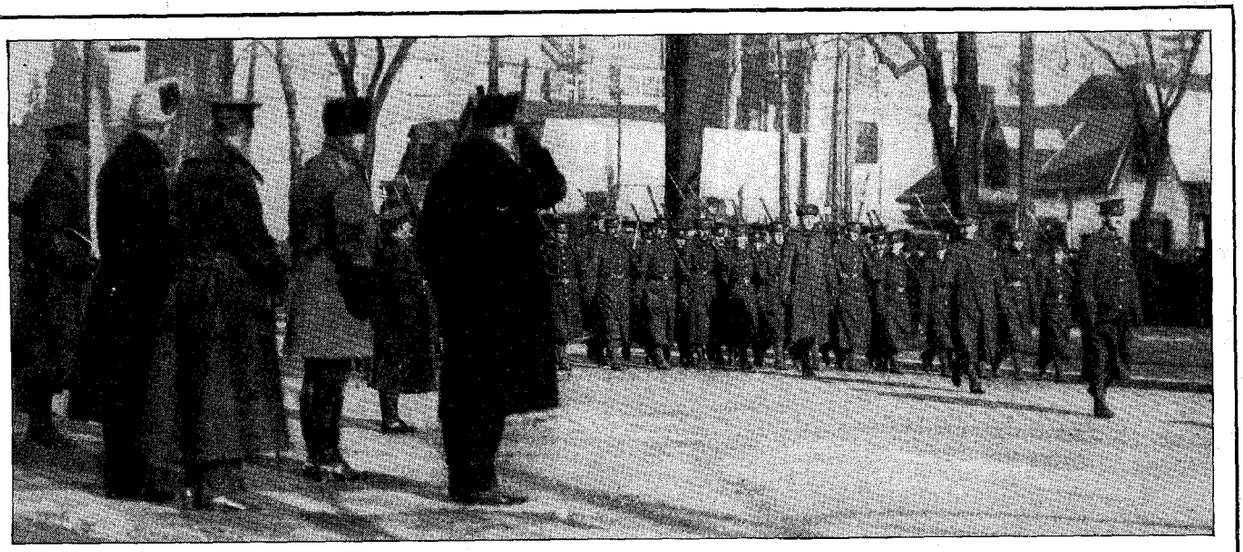

CANADA'S AMERICAN LEGION.

Part of the "97th," a battalion of over 1,100 men born in the United States who have enlisted in Canada for European service under the Union Jack, are here seen passing in review on University Ave., Toronto, before Sir John Hendrie (saluting), Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. Hundreds of Americans may also be found in other Canadian regiments and in the armies of other belligerents.

only recourse against cruelty, crookedness, and intolerable wrongs has been the resort of force.

"Each of the American republics, including our own, was founded by force. The time has not arrived when the people of all the Americas may safely be deprived of that weapon for defense of their rights and liberties against domestic despotisms. Cuba was rescued from oppression by force. Force alone overthrew, still more recently, Castro in Venezuela and Zelaya in Nicaragua. In all of these recent instances the overthrow was applauded by the American people. The despotism in Mexico, which had ceased to be benevolent and was guilty of grievous wrongs against humanity, could not have been smashed without the resort to arms. Another may take its place. For Americans do not have to be told that it is possible, under Republican forms of government, to set up régimes as despotic and corrupt as prevailed in medieval times.

"Such a compact as Mr. Wilson advocates might encourage, and would measurably protect, governments of that sort. Should the project carry, opprest peoples in Latin America, seeking means to end intolerable rule in their capitals, would be compelled to look to Europe for the aid which should come from their sympathetic fellow Americans. In case they succeed, with European aid, in throwing off despotic yokes and reestablishing their liberty, their gratitude would be owed abroad. The possible consequences are readily seen.

"According to report, some of the Latin-Americans attending the Washington conference have perceived these dangers and filed objections of their own. Mr. Bryan's indorsement of the project is readily explained by his ultra-pacifist obsession. But the President's support of it is not so easily understood. He now possesses, we believe, authority to embargo arms-shipments to Latin-American destinations at discretion, and has used it in the case of Mexico. That latitude should be preserved. If there is combined with it due vigilance to prevent the fomenting of disturbances in Latin-American states by Americans who seek to advance their own selfish interests and schemes, the Washington Government will have taken practical steps toward prevention of unjust or unnecessary revolutions—without blocking the resort to arms in defense of popular liberties and justice, when all other means have failed."

To all but extreme pacifists, thinks the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.), "an attempt at a perpetuation of the *status quo* offers no hope of success, and is, moreover, undesirable from the standpoint of civilization and international well-being." The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) doubts whether the time is quite ripe for a "formal bond" with the other American republics. The Louisville *Post* (Ind.) also objects to any such alliance with "a conglomerate body of ill-organized nations." By so doing we would, in its opinion, "indorse politically the paper of twenty-eight republics, most of whom are politically bankrupt."

OUR CITIZENS IN FOREIGN ARMIES

HUNDREDS of young Americans have gone to Canada since the beginning of the Great War to enlist in the Canadian Army; hundreds of others have entered the service of other belligerents. The question has already arisen, as the Springfield *Republican* notes, as to their treatment on their return—such as do return. Shall the United States authorities treat them as aliens? The Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor has issued what the New York *Evening Post* calls a "common-sense ruling," by which it avoids raising the question of the loss of citizenship. Immigration officials have been ordered not to "question the American citizenship of an applicant because of the fact that he took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Canadian forces." The same ruling, says *The Republican*,

"Will apply to Americans who may have enlisted in the army of any other foreign country during the present war. The Department of Labor does not undertake to decide whether an American citizen by a foreign enlistment renounces his allegiance to the United States and becomes an alien; it merely undertakes to say that the question will have nothing to do with the admission of such persons into the United States.

"Yet all such persons, after returning to this country, may find their citizenship challenged in matters of law pertaining to personal or political rights. It is an established principle that an American loses his citizenship if he takes the oath of allegiance to a foreign State or prince, and the oath of allegiance to King George has to be taken by every American who joins the Canadian or the British Army."

The Department's ruling, according to the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, does not affect the legal side of the question, since "a man need not be an American citizen to be permitted to enter the United States." But this side will "arise in individual cases in the Federal courts should efforts be made by expatriated Americans to be repatriated."

But the Department of Labor's ruling is not considered final. The Detroit *Free Press* considers it "only provisional until the courts have opportunity to pass on the subject." And Detroit may furnish the first test case. For we read in *The Free Press* that an American named Frank Caswell, after service in the Canadian Army, recently returned to the United States upon promise of employment. He was promptly arrested for violation of the alien contract-labor law. The decision of the United States courts "is expected to fix definitely the status of hundreds of Americans returning from army service abroad."

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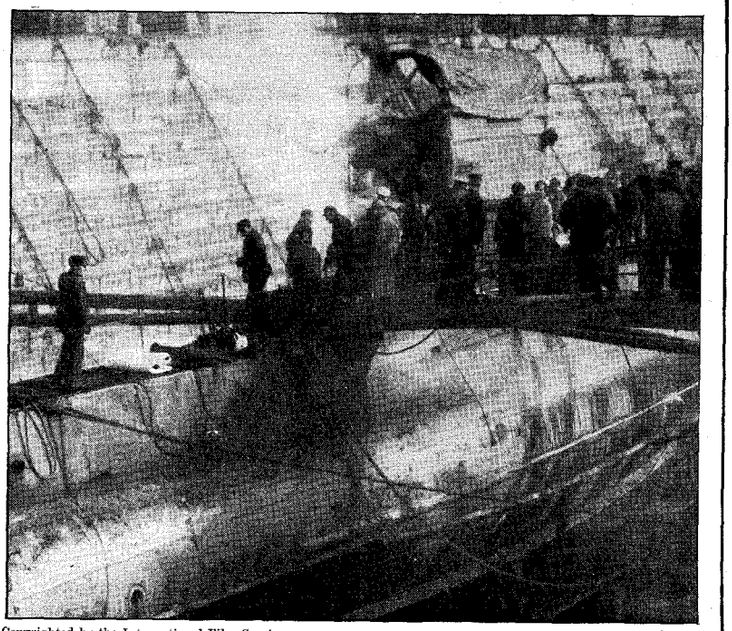

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IN DRY-DOCK AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

THE UNLUCKY *E*-2.

Four men were killed and ten injured in an explosion in the United States submarine *E*-2, as she lay at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on January 15. The cause of the explosion is still the subject of official inquiry. The *E*-2 was the first submarine to be equipped with the new Edison batteries. The explosion has been attributed to gas generated by the batteries, and to carelessness on the part of those on board conducting the tests.

THE PAPEN PAPERS

WHEN HISTORY is written, said Capt. Franz von Papen as he left the United States after he and his fellow attaché of the German Embassy had been recalled at the request of our Government, "it will establish our clean records, despite all the misrepresentations and calumnies spread broadcast at present." And history, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "will also set down the fact that among the papers taken from him by the British authorities on his arrival at Falmouth were a bank-book and check-book containing a number of exceedingly interesting entries." Copies of these papers were turned over to the American Embassy for transmission to Washington. According to descriptions cabled from London these documents show that Captain von Papen made more or less frequent payments "to various persons who have figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America," to individuals "charged with the responsibility for blowing up munition-works and bridges in the United States," and "to at least one spy who committed suicide in an English prison." When this was brought to the attention of Ambassador Bernstorff he simply said: "I don't believe it." And the Overseas News Agency has heard from "competent authorities" that these assertions are not correct. "Captain von Papen's letters and bank-books, which were seized in violation of the safe conduct guaranteed to him, are of a purely personal character or have to do with usual business affairs," says the agency, and British press-reports were evidently issued with "the hope of stirring up ill-feeling against Germany at a time when Great Britain is observing with regret the improvement in German-American relations." But a number of our papers are convinced that, at the very least, the judgment of our State Department in sending away the two German attachés has been vindicated. "If anybody had an honest doubt that the President knew exactly what he was doing when he demanded the recall of Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed these doubts," says the New York *World*, "must be dispelled by the published correspondence."

Ambassador von Bernstorff's name appears in the cabled descriptions of the pilfered Papen papers, and it is easy, says the New York *Evening Post*,

"to make out a *prima-facie* condemnation, not only of the German military attaché himself, but of his Embassy and his Government. Some of the material looks highly incriminating. Yet we need to get all the originals clearly before us, and make careful study of them, before we can be sure just what they prove."

In the meanwhile, von Papen's letters, check-stubs, and bank-books serve to raise some interesting questions in editorial minds. These documents, the Rochester *Herald* thinks, "have an important bearing on the good faith of the German Government, and require explanation," especially so, since—

"About a month ago the German Government issued for transmission to this country a statement disavowing authority for any connection with the very outrages of which von Papen is now found to be an instigator. In that statement it was declared that 'whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion, or deed against life, property, and order in the United States is an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German Government.'"

We are proverbially patient in these matters, says the New York *Times*, also mindful of the German disclaimer. "But"—

"When we find Captain von Papen paying $700 to Horn, the German who attempted to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Vanceboro; when there is an entry showing the payment of $500 to the German Consul at Seattle shortly before an explosion occurred there last May, this payment following one of $1,500 three months earlier; when we discover a payment to a German who, while under arrest in England on a charge of being a spy, committed suicide; when we discover disbursements by Captain von Papen amounting to as much as $5,000 in one month, and when his correspondence with German officials or representatives in this country is seen to be in matter and tone quite in keeping with the only natural interpretation of these pieces of evidence and of the evidence on which the Government sent him home, impressions are created which prompt us at once to turn an eye of inquiry upon Berlin: what course will the Imperial Government take with its former naval and military attachés in this country, now returned to its own jurisdiction?"

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THE DEFENSE-PROGRAM SAGGING

THE TIDE IN FAVOR of a big Army and a big Navy has "passed its flood and the ebb has begun," says Mr. Bryan in the January *Commoner* as he makes anew the request that his readers who are opposed to preparedness write in protest to their Congressmen and Senators and the President. His sentiment is echoed with dismay by some observers who note that the Administration's preparedness-program stands little chance in Congress unless strong support is promptly forthcoming. President Wilson's decision to "swing round the circle," especially in the Middle West, and put the issue directly before the people is one feature of such support. And it is immediately met with the news that the antimilitarists are raising a fund to have the former Secretary of State follow his trail and talk for them. The opposition, we are told by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.), is much stronger through the Middle West than it was a year ago, and is due primarily to Mr. Bryan's tactics in "coupling peace with antipreparedness, and in stating that a large Army and Navy increase the hazard of war in geometric proportion." Besides the followers of Mr. Bryan this informant names as opponents of the defense-program "the pacifists, the pork-hunters, the hyphenates," who all "have been working day and night to build back-fires in the shape of a huge volume of correspondence from back home, with a view to swinging doubtful Congressmen in line." Meanwhile not a few journals issue the warning that if the preparedness-program is defeated in Congress the members responsible may as well get ready to give up their seats after the next election. Referring to the report that Representative Hay, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, will oppose increase in the Army, the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) says that "it is time for the Democrats to get rid of Hay unless they intend to espouse the cause of unpreparedness," and it adds that if we are to be a non-resistant nation, "let us junk the Navy, disband the Army, and make ready to turn the other cheek." If not, let us deal with defense "honestly and with knowledge and determination."

IT'S HARD TO HOIST THE FLAG.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Among the "pork-barrel" antagonists of preparedness a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) includes Representative Clark, of Florida, whose "stentorian cry for 'pork'" "evoked enthusiastic outbursts of approval in the House." The Florida Congressman is reported as declaring that he favors "reasonable preparedness," but only with the understanding that public buildings would be provided wherever they are needed. "Isn't it an awful state of affairs?" exclaims the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.), as if communing with certain legislators, "if this preparedness-scheme goes through, there won't be any loose change for post-offices in country towns, or for improving backwoods creeks," and it adds ironically:

"We must stop it somehow, and there are so many arguments that can be used against it.

"We can talk about the munitions-factories that might make some profits, we can cry trusts, we can balance pro-German sentiment against pro-Ally sentiment, we can make it look like a plutocrat's campaign, and if with ridicule, scandal, and muck-raking we shall be able to sidetrack the plan we can not only save the pork, but 'bust' the Democratic party wide open, and perhaps nominate Billy J. for President next year.

"Woodrow Wilson is a dangerous man. He has sense enough to see what the war means, and a man so sharp is totally unsuited to be within striking-distance of our barrel."

This journal admits that the country should even now be better prepared, considering the vast sums of money that have been spent; and the reason for "the rotting barracks, the weed-grown maneuver-grounds, the unused shops and docks" all over the United States is that "the money has been used for politics, gentlemen, and it was mighty convenient." On the other hand, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), noting the "persistent charges that the Presidential scheme of preparedness is a 'pork-barrel' scheme and thoroughly tainted with politics," remarks that "if the Democrats are honest in their assumed patriotic desire" for preparedness, the plain course would be to put the matter in the hands of "a joint committee of House and Senate, made up of competent men of both parties, and throw it open to the best and most experienced authorities to offer advice and suggestion." Such a procedure, however, would make preparedness a non-partizan measure and "that would never do at the present stage of the President's political fortunes." Yet Mr. Bryan complainingly inquires in *The Commoner* whether it is fair for the President "to ignore the Democratic majority in both houses and ask Republicans to help him force his views upon his own party?" The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) hazards the prediction that "if this Congress should fail to provide fully for the defense of the country . . . there will be a great emptying of Congressional seats of those responsible for such failure when the voters cast their ballots next November." The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.) entertains the same feeling, and observes:

"*The Times-Picayune* has repeatedly exprest the belief—in the face of confident predictions to the contrary and 'polls' showing majorities in both Houses favoring national defense—that the adoption of any worth-while measure at this session and by this Congress is decidedly doubtful. Developments thus far strengthen that doubt. The apparent disposition of Congress at present is to play the issue along indefinitely, with the hope of 'sliding out from under' at last in such a fashion that the American public will be unable to fix the responsibility for the Congressional laches. Public opinion should exert pressure to prevent that disposition of a vital question. There should be a 'line-up' in the open. With a plain and positive record of how the members of this Congress stand toward national defense, American voters who believe that their country is worth defending will be able—in the event that this Congress fails in its plain duty—to insure against betrayal by the next."

In the view of the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), the Democrats

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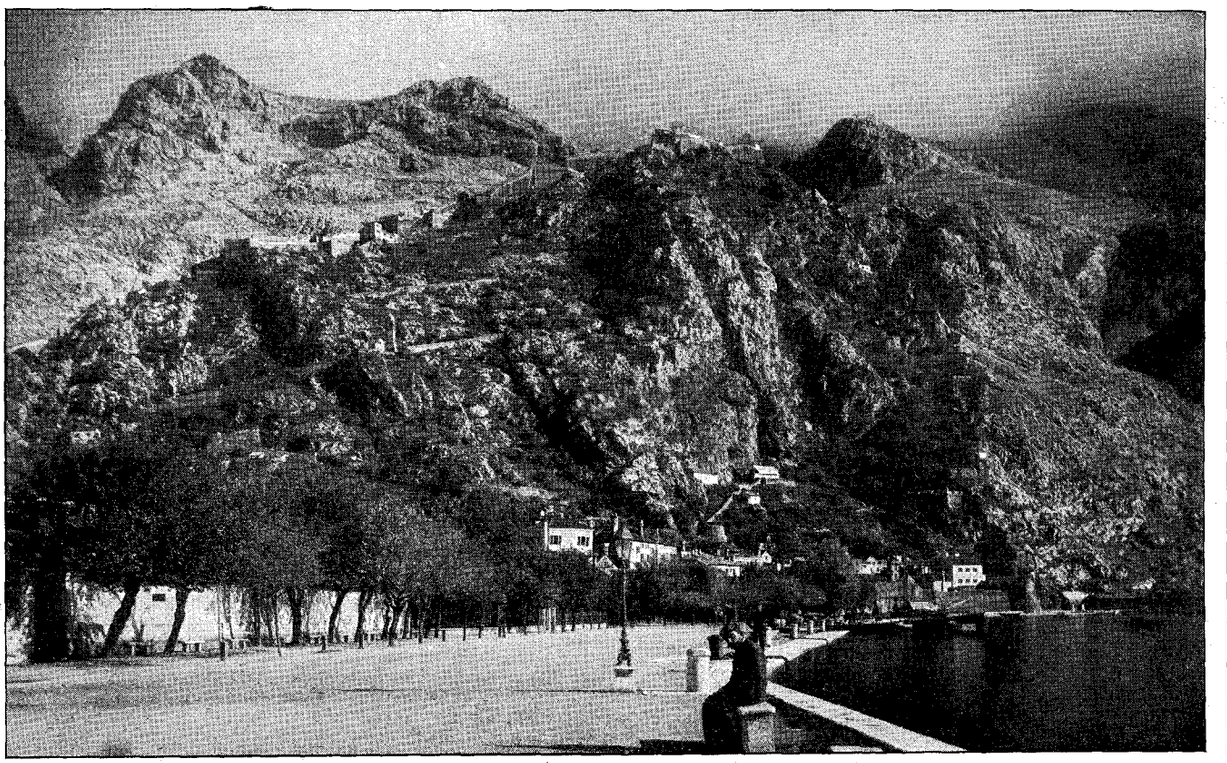

AUSTRIA'S NEW GIBRALTAR ON THE ADRIATIC.

By capturing Mount Lovcen, here seen towering above the Austrian seaport of Cattaro, Austria took Montenegro's greatest stronghold. Austria has also struck a heavy blow at Italian naval prestige, for with the protection of the guns on Lovcen she can make Cattaro a first-class naval base. With the fall of Lovcen, King Nicholas also lost his capital, Cetinje, which lies six miles inland from the mountain fortress.

are plainly "at sea" on preparedness, and it infers in consequence that "the Democratic party will not be in a position to wage an offensive on the preparedness-issue in the coming campaign," and that if it should become an issue at all, "some other party will figure as its champion." Referring then to the President's attempt to "reverse the tide" against his preparedness-policies by a series of public addresses, this journal observes:

"But the adverse currents among Democrats of the South and West are so strong that the outlook for his heroic remedy is not very promising. One difficulty in addressing many of these interior representatives is that spending large sums for national defense upsets well-laid plans for new public buildings and various internal improvements. And a grave weakness, from the Administration's standpoint as well, is that its elaborate plans are not accompanied by any rational and adequate provisions for raising the revenue necessary to finance its proposals."

The situation involves "present menace and the grave possibility of national disaster," according to the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), which adds:

"Congress to-day represents a crisscross of factional and sectional attitudes. It doesn't know what the people at home want, because nobody has yet forced the people to declare themselves. The South and Central groups of States have manifested little concern about getting ready for something which, to them, looks so far away that it need not worry them. The seaboard East—accused by its critics of favoring militarism so that it may profit by manufacturing war-supplies—and the Pacific coast—charged with Japanophobia—are the only sections in which a real perception of the national posture is to be found."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ENGLAND feels a draft.—*Chicago Post.*

WAIT for the big show! At Chicago, June 7! Two rings!—*Indianapolis News.*

GERMANY'S plea in effect seems to be that she is not guilty, but won't do it again.—*Columbia State.*

THE Central Powers apparently are trying to solve the Balkan problem by cancellation.—*Boston Herald.*

IF demands for reparation are complied with, those submarines may soon become I. O. U-boats.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

LANSING and von Bernstorff seem to be searching for a word that will sound harsh in English and soft in German.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TAKEN by and large this country has had but one President who received the unqualified approval of Colonel Roosevelt.—*Baraboo News.*

"DECLARES Danger in Preparedness," says *Herald* head-line. That's better than preparedness being in danger just at present.—*Chicago Herald.*

WE are in favor of Pan-American unity. Also like to see a little more unity in Congress on United-States Americanism.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

IT is just as well to look on the bright side of things. If the United States had had a merchant marine most of it would have been torpedoed by this time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON'S revision: "We have not yet begun to write."—*Columbia State.*

BRYAN is for peace everywhere except in the Democratic party.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TWENTY-THREE languages were spoken in East Youngstown. Then it happened.—*Toledo Blade.*

WHAT unfortunate woman will be blamed for the disaster in the Garden of Eden this time?—*Kansas City Star.*

THE man who wrote a book on "How to Live One Hundred Years" died recently at the age of forty-six.—*Marinette Eagle-Star.*

HORSE-MEAT is being sold in New York. Thank Heavens, worn-out autos can't land in the butcher-shop, anyhow.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE assurance that President Wilson will accept a renomination has eased a considerable strain under which the nation was gradually cracking.—*Chicago Tribune.*

STATISTICS showing that the morals of New York have improved probably mean that out-of-town visitors are being made to behave themselves better.—*Boston Transcript.*

GERMANS complain that American ammunition is more deadly than that of French and English make, which after all may not be an unfortunate discovery for foreigners to make.—*Boston Transcript.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

PERSIA FIGHTING, BUT NOT AT WAR

COMIC OPERA has rarely presented for the distraction of the playgoer a situation more reminiscent of Gilbert and Sullivan than that which now obtains in Persia. Subjected to considerable pressure on the part of their co-religionists, the Turks, ably seconded by the efforts of the Teutonic diplomats in Teheran, the Persian Government has long debated the advisability of entering the war on the side of the Central Powers. When the crucial moment came, Persian statesmen decided to preserve the strictest neutrality, with the result that the whole country is as effectively plunged into war as if hostilities had been duly proclaimed. Journals published in Allied lands tell us that the German Ambassador to Persia, Prince Heinrich XXXI. of Reuss, who has since resigned for reasons of health, organized the only really effective military force in Persia, the native gendarmerie, a body officered by Swedish military men, into a pro-German party, and, having retired in force to the city of Kum, tried to secure the adherence of the boy Shah and his ministers, but without success. The Russians, who have long had a hold on northern Persia under the title of a "sphere of influence," became alarmed at the situation and advanced against the cities of Hamadan and Kum, the strongholds of the German sympathizers, and, after some fighting, captured both places. The war was then merrily on, and both the Russian and German parties have secured large bodies of native adherents.

WHERE COMIC-OPERA WAR RAGES.

This shows the scene of the recent victories of the Russians at Hamadan, Kum, and Kermanshah, their proximity to Bagdad, and delineates the Russian and British "spheres of influence."

In 1907, owing to the disturbed state of Persia, Russia and Great Britain agreed to protect the integrity of Persia and to limit their "spheres of influence," as here shown, to the provinces abutting on their respective frontiers. In these regions Russia and Great Britain agreed to preserve order—often a difficult matter in the realm of the Shah—and took over a certain financial control. It is under the terms of this agreement, indorsed at the time by Persia, that Russian forces have joined battle with the pro-German sympathizers in Iran, have occupied Hamadan, Kum, and Kermanshah, and appear to be aiming at a junction with the British expedition in Mesopotamia.

The Russian press regard matters with some anxiety, and the Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedemosti* remarks:

"The situation in Persia has been rendered more serious in consequence of the British reverse in Mesopotamia. Irregulars and gendarmes have renewed their raids, and the chief priests have warned the Shah that he will suffer his father's fate unless he complies with the people's will.

"A strong force under Bahram Khan has invaded British Baluchistan as the vanguard of a German expedition which is now being organized."

Writing before the actual outbreak of hostilities in Persia, the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo* clearly foresaw what would happen if the situation developed to its present proportions, for it wrote:

"If the Persian Government refuses to comply with the demand for the expulsion of Teutonic diplomats, England and Russia can undertake the expulsion of the Germans and Turks by their own means. Large forces will not be required for this operation, if done before our enemies have succeeded in starting a wide movement among the various Persian tribes. But if time is lost, then later it will be necessary to send considerable forces for the pacification of Persia and the safeguarding of the Anglo-Russian interests."

The Socialist London weekly, *The New Statesman*, gives us an admirable bird's-eye picture of Persian politics when it says:

"The boy Shah appears to be a cipher. Of the four ministers who successfully counseled him to keep on good terms with Russia two have always been Russophile and reactionary, and two—the Sipahdar and Samsan-es-Sultaneh—are moderate Nationalists. The Sipahdar and Samsan-es-Sultaneh led the Constitutionalist forces to victory in 1909, but afterward broke with the advanced Nationalist, or Democratic, party in the Medjliss on the Russian question. The important fighting tribe of the Bahktiari also seems to have become pro-Russian. On the other hand, the National Volunteers—the armed strength of the Democratic party—have accompanied the Swedish gendarmerie into the sphere of German influence. In spite of the Russian success at Hamadan, the *Novoye Vremya* affects great alarm, and even throws doubt on the loyalty of the Russian-trained Persian Cossacks. But this newspaper is noted as the advocate of Russian expansion in Iran, and was always eager to find excuse for destroying the last remnants of Persian autonomy."

The German papers are naturally pleased with events in Persia, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* represents that country as making a heroic endeavor to shake off the chains of Anglo-Russian oppression. The *Tageblatt* says Persia will probably succeed, as—

"Persia's opponents will, in the first place, have few troops at their disposal for use in this subsidiary theater of war; and, in the second place, they will not agree in their aims. The differences between them would be still more seriously intensified if—as is quite possible—the entrance of Persia into the holy war should influence the Moslem peoples farther east and the cautious but energetic Emir of Afghanistan should decide to take his long-postponed action."

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BULGARIA UNEASY

A FEW STRAWS coming out of Bulgaria show how the wind is blowing in that Balkan Kingdom and make it evident that the subjects of King Ferdinand are a little exercised in their minds as to exactly how much their Teutonic allies expect them to do in the Balkan campaign. The Bulgarian view-point seems to be that, having borne the brunt of the conquest of Servia, the forces of Czar Ferdinand should now rest, leaving to the Austro-German armies the task of driving the Allies out of Saloniki. Such, however, is by no means the accepted opinion in Germany, where more is expected of the Bulgars, for we find the *Hamburger Nachrichten* saying:

AN AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ IN SERVIA.

A member of our diplomatic corps with the German Army in the Balkans, assisting little Servian children who have been left behind by the refugees.

"Now begins the struggle on Greek soil. Greece has declared that she can put no sort of obstacle in the way of the Bulgarians in their pursuit of the Allied troops into Greek territory. . . . The second chapter of the war of the Bulgarians against the soldiers of the Entente has begun. It will increase still further the glory of the Bulgarian Army."

The Bulgarians' fear that their allies expect them to bear the burden of the Balkan campaign is confirmed by the study of a long letter in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* from a Dutch correspondent in Sofia. This writer, altho obviously friendly to the Central Powers, seems to fear that his Bulgarian friends may be forced to do more than their fair share. Writing before the complete conquest of Servia, he says:

"Many in Sofia take the view that fighting the French and British is really not the task of the Bulgarians; that they have only advanced against Bulgaria because she has allied herself with the Central Powers. Therefore, reason such people, the driving out of the Franco-British expedition from the Balkan Peninsula ought really to be left to the Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians.

"After Bulgaria has had to take such an active part in the subjection of Servia, in order thereby to insure to the Central Powers and the Turks the safe and free communications necessary for the success of their plans, and has had to capture Macedonia for herself, her participation in the war might be regarded as complete, and the question is more and more heard what all the German and Austro-Hungarian military, who have for some days been literally flooding the country, are really come to do if they are not destined to take over from the Bulgarians the driving out of the Entente invaders, if not entirely, at any rate for the larger part."

Stories of serious dissensions between the Bulgarians and their Teutonic allies are becoming frequent. The *Petit Parisien* has interviewed a prominent Bulgarian politician who has left Sofia on account of his disapproval of the present policy, and he gives this account of present conditions:

"It is not a question of men or materials that prevents the Bulgarians from crossing the Greek frontier, nor is it any desire to respect Greek neutrality. The real reason is that before marching the Bulgarians insist upon the Germans giving guaranties and compensations. The Bulgarians want the territories which are, or will be, occupied by their troops to be permanently conceded to them. Only upon this condition will they consent to resume the campaign, failing which they will confine themselves to digging trenches and remaining on the defensive.

"The Germans are furious at what they term Bulgarian treachery, and every day there are squabbles and fights between the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians."

A similar story comes from Rome, where the Sofia correspondent of the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* is now residing. This gentleman claims to be in close touch with the pro-Russian party in Bulgaria, and, writing to the Manchester *Guardian*, says:

"Premier Radoslavoff, who knows the feelings and sympathies of his people so well, has a foreboding that disastrous events might happen at any time in the country. That is why he is continually demanding numbers of soldiers from the Austro-Germans and the Turks in order to dispatch them to those parts where opposition to the Government has found fruitful soil. And in this manner he intends to maintain internal peace, at least until the end of the military operations. The Turco-German garrisons, however, are doing the Bulgarian Government ill service. The appearance of each new foreign detachment provokes open discontent, and the Government has begun to doubt the efficacy of this step. Conflicts have taken place between the population and the foreign troops at Widin, Belogradtshik, and around Stara Zagora and Philippopolis."

THE RUSH TO SALONIKI.

WILHELM AND FRANZ JOSEF—"Ferdie, the post of honor is yours."
FERDIE—"You can have it." —*Punch* (London).

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A FRIENDLY HINT TO THE SANCTIMONIOUS GREY.
As your arms have failed, why not try prayer to save Servia?
—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE ENGLISHMAN—"Stop! stop! It's the laurel-wreath for the Serb, not the life-preserver. We will need that ourselves!"
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

RATHER CYNICAL GERMAN CARTOONS ON BRITISH FAILURE TO AID SERVIA.

THE LLOYD-GEORGE BOOM

THE RIGHT TO GRUMBLE has always been recognized as an Englishman's natural inheritance, and British Governments have been wont to accept much criticism with this measure of values in view. At the moment, however, there is a growing chorus of dissatisfaction with the present Government which seems to arise from something deeper and more serious than mere grumbling for its own sake. It is obvious in every section of the British press, and is specially loud and strong in what is known as the Harmsworth papers, a group of journals controlled by Lord Northcliffe, the most important being the London *Times* and the London *Daily Mail*, a paper which, having the largest circulation of any daily in the world, possesses distinct influence. The burden of complaint seems to be that the British Cabinet lacks "push and go," that it is too large, and that its head, Mr. Asquith, is too weak a man to lead the nation in war.

For a considerable time no one was named as Mr. Asquith's successor, but now J. L. Garvin, the most capable and powerful journalist belonging to the Conservatives, has named a man who was held in detestation by every member of that party but two short years ago — David Lloyd-George. Writing in the London *Observer*—a paper interesting to all Americans as being owned by Lord Astor of Hever—Mr. Garvin says that Lloyd-George is "the only possible head of a new national Government," and he continues:

"Week after week, month after month, on one question after another, upon great questions and little, whenever there is the least difficulty, there is procrastination. What are we thinking of to tolerate these things after seventeen months of war, when all hope of improvement has finally been quenched?

"We can only urge Mr. Lloyd-George to put his faith in the country, as Chatham did. Mr. Lloyd-George is of the few who know that the devil's real name is inertia. He spent Christmas on the Clyde, putting the nation's work first; he did not adjourn his job over the holidays. We want decision and action, not irresolution, adjournment, and words.

"We have no hostility toward Mr. Asquith, but the question of efficiency must be settled in the next few weeks."

There is a very general feeling that some one should be made dictator—Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon, or Mr. Lloyd-George, and this idea seems to be voiced by Mr. George A. B. Dewar in the London *Nineteenth Century*, when he says:

"Despotism or supreme authority, whether bestowed by some form of divine right or by dominant will and intellect, is unquestionably the most effective method in a great national peril; all experience and history point to this. In its absence we must have at least severe leadership.

"A dictatorship, pure and simple, is the method many of us would prefer; but first we have to spirit away the whole of our tradition and machinery of government."

The leading weekly of the English Tories, the London *Saturday Review*, does not take at all kindly to the idea of Mr. Lloyd-George, and says that the proposal is a "crazy one":

"To make Mr. Lloyd-George Prime Minister would; we are absolutely certain, be a most disastrous adventure. We hope Conservatives, at any rate, and people detached from party will not do more than play with the thought, and the less they play with it the better. It would not be so disastrous to Conservatism; that is not what we are thinking of at all; for we grant that Mr. Lloyd-George is not out for party gain to-day. It would be disastrous to the nation generally.

"The country wants a far steadier and more steadying man than Mr. Lloyd-George has ever shown himself, or is ever in the least likely to show himself. He is quicksilver: it wants at this grave time a very different metal from that. The Liberal party will decide and act for itself; but, unless we are much mistaken, the wiser and more substantial men of that party will think twice, and think again, before embarking on any wild adventure of the kind. Unless they are proposing to take leave of their senses they will defer the experiment indefinitely. The Conservatives must not, can not, and will not have Mr. Lloyd-George leader."

Another able weekly, *The New Witness*, also offers violent opposition, and points out that a leader must have a following. It recalls that Mr. Lloyd-George rose to power as the leader of the "masses" against the "classes," and states that his influence with the proletariat is to-day practically nil. The editor of *The New Witness* believes that the present agitation is due to the

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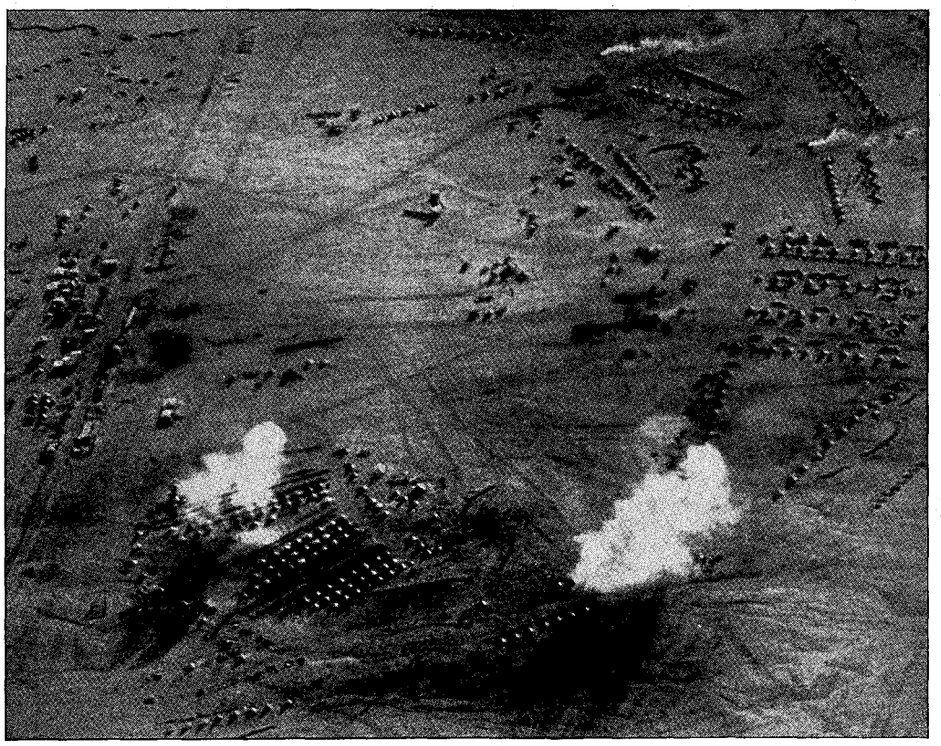
ambition of a great newspaper-owner, Lord Northcliffe, for he writes:

"Alfred Harmsworth has for a long while been engaged in an attempt to wreck the present Government so that one may be formed more susceptible of pressure from him. At no time have his prospects seemed brighter to himself and to others. His Cabinet is ready. It is presumably to be formed under the titular Premiership of some more or less respectable figure-head. George is to be Minister of War in place of Lord Kitchener, whose supersession is an essential part of the scheme. Murray of Bogota is to succeed him as Minister of Munitions.



LOOKING DOWN ON THE SOUTH-AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

This is a captive photograph, printed first in a British publication, but taken by a German aviator and showing German bombs exploding in a Union camp in German Southwest Africa. German aviators had been most successful in this locality, but this one fell into General Botha's hands, camera, photographs, and all.

Grotesque as it must appear, Harmsworth undoubtedly expects to assign some imposing office of State to himself!"

Dealing more pointedly then with Mr. Lloyd-George, *The New Witness* goes on to say:

"At last the working classes know that George has always been their enemy and has always been the obsequious servant of their employers. They know that many of those employers have desired, and still desire, conscription, not for military but for industrial purposes. They know that Harmsworth sympathizes with these desires, and that George will be as ready to carry them out as he was in the matter of the Insurance Act. Therefore, a Harmsworth-George Government will not be believed or easily obeyed. That is why every patriot should exert all his powers to prevent its formation."

The sober London *Spectator* utters a solemn warning against what it terms "Cabinet-wrecking," and indirectly but pointedly rejects Lloyd-George:

"It is obvious that no wise man could wish for the overthrow of the present Ministry merely on vindictive or punitive grounds or in order to give another set of men an innings. The only ground which will justify swapping horses in war-time is that there exists an alternative body of men capable of conducting the war better than those now in office. We see no such body of men available. This disposes of the notion of a new Cabinet in the true sense. If there is to be a change, it must be through a reorganization and a remaking of the Administration piecemeal.

THE BOERS' CLEMENCY

FAR-SIGHTED POLICY may be accountable for General Botha's remarkable clemency in releasing his old comrades in arms, General De Wet and his followers. It will be recalled that early in the war General De Wet, the hero of the guerrilla period of the Boer War, which cost England so dearly, rose in rebellion against the Government of the Union of South Africa, proclaiming his sympathy with Germany and his opposition to the campaign against German Southwest Africa. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and its leaders fined and imprisoned. Now, some six months after sentence, almost all the condemned have been released. In commenting on this act of clemency the London *Standard* says:

"In releasing General De Wet, after paying in full the fine of $10,000 and serving six months of the sentence of six years imposed on him last June, the Union Government are following their declared policy of extending clemency to those concerned in the rebellion as soon as it is deemed possible to do so. General Botha recently declared that nothing would be pleasanter to the Government than to release the rebels, but owing to the attitude of their supporters a general amnesty would not be safe. He agreed to treat cases on their merits, but, referring with sorrow to General De Wet, a former brother-in-arms, he said that friendship must give way to duty. It would appear, therefore, that those who have been minimizing the seriousness of the crime of rebellion have been forced to change their attitude. General De Wet and those who participate with him in the clemency of the Government have had to give undertakings as to their conduct in the future, and it is to be hoped that General Botha's leniency will not be misunderstood."

The Manchester *Guardian* regards this action as a wise political move, saying:

"The Botha Government clearly believe that the obscurantism and bitterness of the rural districts where the rebellion was fomented will be dispelled by mercy more readily than by punishment, and, believing this, act with the courage and confidence which have characterized their conduct throughout."

The Amsterdam papers, always interested in South Africa on account of racial ties, also applaud the act. The *Handelsblad* tells us that many had tried to persuade the Queen of Holland to intercede for De Wet, and says, "the act makes a good impression on all friends of the Boers." The *Nieuws van den Dag* writes:

"This way of acting is exactly in conformity with the line of British policy toward South Africa, a policy of magnanimity after resistance has been broken. Of course this is generosity directed by self-interest, but is agreeable to those whom it concerns, and it favorably contrasts with German methods, for could one imagine that a rebel against German authority could come off with one year's imprisonment? A bullet would probably have been his fate."

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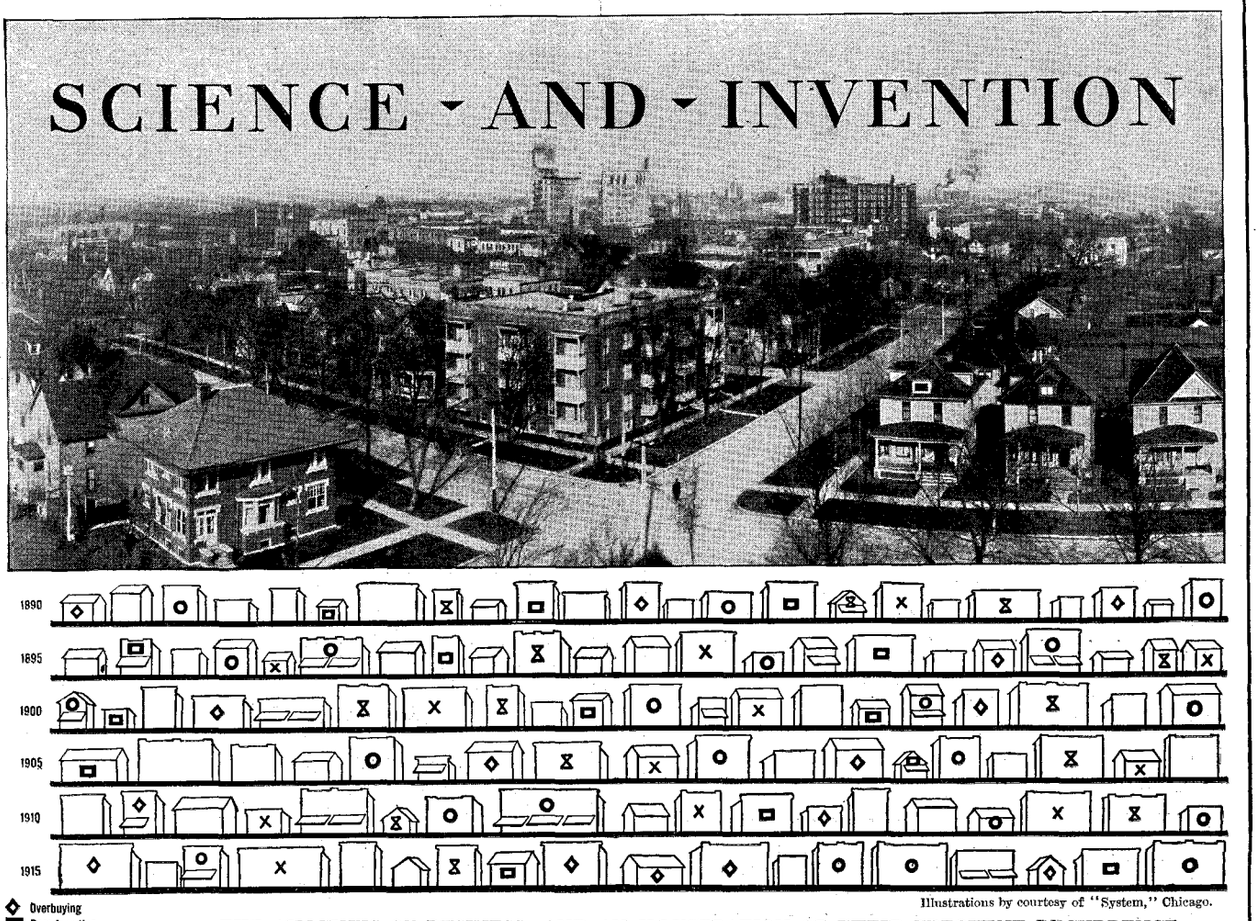
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of "System," Chicago.

THE AILMENTS OF BUSINESS—AND AN ILLUSTRATION OF THEIR FREQUENT RECURRENCE.

In the development of the progressive little city of Waterloo, Iowa, shown above, whose name has nothing to do with the defeats of its Napoleons of trade, the business concerns started in former epochs were gradually weeded out by the causes noted. The gabled roofs shelter retail concerns; the flat-roofed buildings represent wholesale stores.

FIGHTING THE BUSINESS DEATH-RATE

OF THE 250,000 business corporations in the United States, over 190,000 make less than $5,000 a year, and more than 100,000 make nothing at all. These facts, which are announced by Stanley A. Dennis in an article on "The Business Death-Rate," contributed to *System* (Chicago, January), have been brought out recently by a national canvass undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission. They indicate a high business death-rate. So little is known about the causes of these failures that *System* decided to make a detailed study of a single typical American town, and selected Waterloo, Iowa, for the purpose. Waterloo is a prosperous and growing city, and its business failures are due to weaknesses in the concerns themselves, not to the town. Mr. Dennis's charts tell so graphically the story of what was found that we shall pass on to his discussion of the possibility of holding down this "death-rate" in business. He says, in substance:

"Between the business community and the social community it is evident certain close parallels exist. Most of our social progress has come from research and education directed against typhoid, tuberculosis, and other diseases which have been epidemic in successive generations. These recurring misfortunes have been checked by 'weeding them out,' improving sanitary conditions, training individuals to more effective personal hygiene and other health measures. By attacking the recurring causes underlying the commercial death-rate in the same organized and scientific way, some progress has already been made, and along lines which promise much.

"The organizations that are concerned with one or another of the broad functions of business, for example, as the credit men's associations, industrial-engineering societies, and traffic or advertising associations, have laid out comprehensive plans for betterment within their fields. The trade-associations in the various lines are also carrying out plans for cutting down the business death-rate. Almost every commercial club, chamber of commerce, or similar organization is doing corresponding work.

"Organized action for sound business, as for personal health, is already a fact. University specialists are studying the hazards of business. Statistics are beginning to be gathered intelligently, and men with the scientific view-point on business, after the study of many cases, are at the call of the proprietor who does not care to trust wholly to his own judgment and education in diagnosing the condition of his enterprise.

"The Waterloo figures, for example, indicate that overbuying is the most important cause of failures of retailers of dry-goods. Therefore, it would appear logical for manufacturers of dry-goods lines to attempt to help merchants fight this cause. The Superior Underwear Company, of Piqua, Ohio, has undertaken, quite recently, work exactly along this line. Its plan shows the retailer how to estimate the underwear-consumption in his town in order to fix a minimum limit to his stock of each number that will check overbuying and speed up the rate of turnover.

"The estimate is secured by taking Government statistics on the average consumption of underwear, the number of persons in a family, the number of men in a family, the population of each retailer's selling-area, and the divisions of the total population into urban, rural, working, middle, professional, and business classes. With these figures for his locality before him, the merchant is instructed how to divide up the estimated local buying-capacity for underwear among all the stores of the community. In figuring this part of the estimate, he of course uses his personal knowledge of the class and volume of trade probably handled by his competitors.

"Once the merchant has estimated the smallest stock that will take care of his approximate share of the trade satisfactorily, this manufacturer advises him to buy accordingly.

"In an effort to help merchants secure accurate accounting-methods, the lack of which the Waterloo study also picked out as an important factor in the business death-rate, a number of manufacturers have devised equally elaborate plans. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, for example, have issued a cost-accounting

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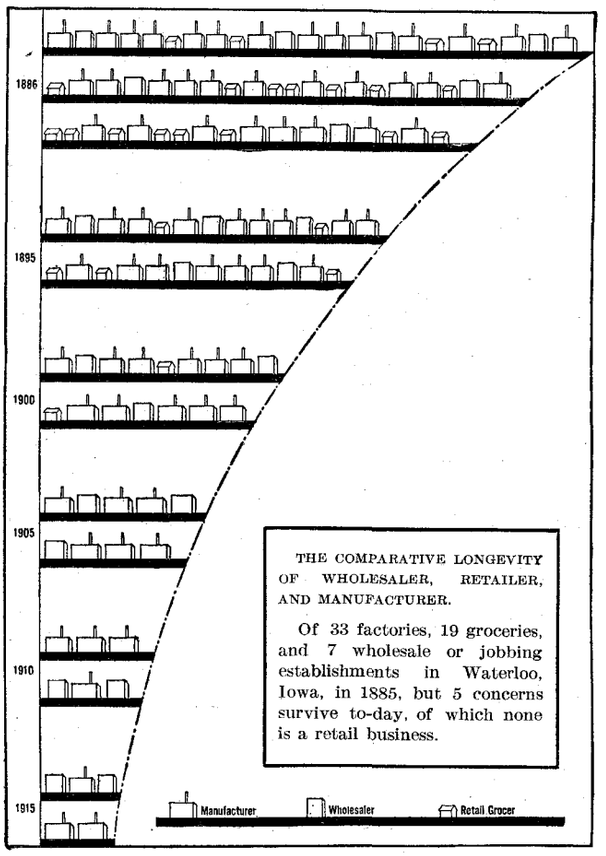
system for merchants handling clothing and allied lines. R. H. Ingersoll & Brother have done similar work in the jewelry-field.

"The H. W. Gossard Company successfully uses still a third type of plan for helping the retailer fight the causes back of the business death-rate. It invites the merchants to send representatives to a 'school' which it conducts at its headquarters in Chicago during the slack season in its line. At the 'school' the best methods for merchandizing known to the Gossard organization are outlined, and particular emphasis laid on securing a rapid rate of turnover. The 'students' are even referred to



THE COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY OF WHOLESALER, RETAILER, AND MANUFACTURER.

Of 33 factories, 19 groceries, and 7 wholesale or jobbing establishments in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1885, but 5 concerns survive to-day, of which none is a retail business.

publications and books on merchandizing-methods which the Gossard sales executives believe will help them. The favorite book is bought in quantities and kept in stock, so that it can be sent quickly to those who desire it without delay.

"Notwithstanding all these efforts which manufacturers are making to help dealers, and which associations and experts are undertaking in an effort to give the manufacturer and wholesaler facts which will cut down the business death-rate by fighting causes of failure, possibly the most important source of help has not yet been mentioned. Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, has pointed out the importance of this source.

"'Speaking generally,' he says, 'the real constructive help must come from within. You know, and I know, that, lumping all business together, the real need is for better business methods. When we were all working on a large percentage of profit and when it was a case of filling orders at our own price, we didn't need any help. But that day is past. We now have to get down to the hard facts of business, to learn precisely what they are, where the weaknesses and losses exist.'"

A GOOD WORD FOR LIQUID SOAP—The increased popularity of liquid toilet-soaps is noted in *The Forecast* (Philadelphia), which remarks that from the standpoint both of economy and hygiene they have much to commend them. The writer goes on:

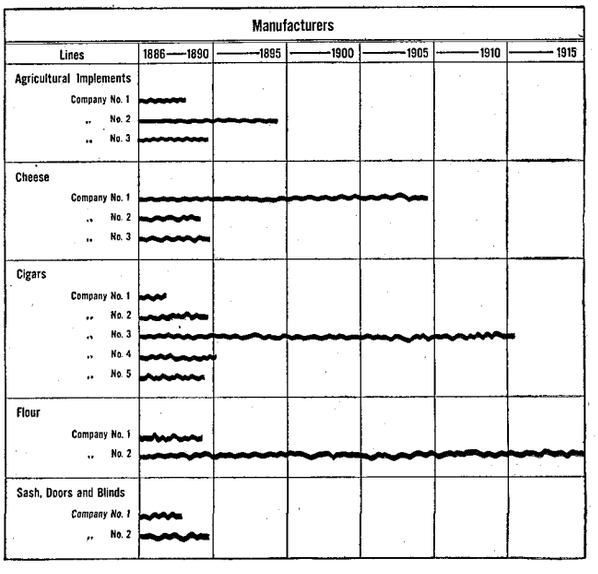
"It is fortunate that soap is not a good culture-medium for bacteria, for soap in cake-form, left wet and exposed upon a wash-stand, is well adapted to collect them. Nevertheless they do live, if they do not thrive, upon the surface of the cake, and liquid soap, enclosed and dispensed from a glass container, is not only safer and more cleanly, but altogether more pleasing to the fastidious. On the ground of economy it is true that the same amount of money will buy more actual soap, if it is purchased in cake-form, but there is no doubt that the liquid will go further than the cake. It is not wasted by soaking in an imperfectly drained holder, nor in being rinsed under the tap before use, and there is no residue that either can not be used at all, or must be thrown into the wash-boiler just for economy's sake, whether it is a good laundry soap or not."

THE DRUGGIST TOO BUSY TO FILL PRESCRIPTIONS

FROM the old-fashioned standpoint the filling of physicians' prescriptions was the drug-store's main reason for existence—all its other lines of activity were merely "on the side." To-day this function has been overshadowed by others until we find a professional organ like *Weekly Drug Markets* (New York) questioning in a leading editorial whether it is not soon to be relegated to "exclusive prescription-pharmacists," presumably leaving the "regular drug-stores" to riot in patent medicines, toilet-articles, and confectionery. Says this paper, under the heading, "Passing of the Prescription-Department":

"From the jobber's point of view the average prescription-department is a source of expense rather than of income. In fact, a Chicago jobber goes so far as to assert that it would be a good thing for the trade if the prescription business could be separated from the other business and operated as it is in the down-town districts of his city by exclusive prescription-pharmacists. Another jobber, representing a different section of the country, predicts that it would appear to be only a question of time before the distinctively prescription-pharmacy will replace the prescription-department of the average drug-store. In the opinion of the committee which presented the report such a division would be beneficial to the business as a whole, in that it will act in a measure to restore the writing of prescriptions by physicians rather than office-dispensing; as a result, the public will receive better protection, and the practise of pharmacy will be on a much higher plane than it is at the present time.

"That a 'cleavage movement' has been under way in the drug-store business for some years is not a new theory, and facts have been presented to show considerable foundation for this belief. But in the final analysis, can a drug-store exist without the phases of professional pharmacy and purely commercial side-lines being in greater or less degree united? We think not, for to cut out the prescription-department entirely will mean the final separation of the store from its present distinguishing



THE STORY OF THIRTY YEARS OF MANUFACTURING.

One out of the original 15 is left. All but three died by 1900.

characteristics, and its claim to the use of the words 'drug' or 'pharmacy.'

"It may be that pharmacies restricted to prescription-compounding will in increasing numbers become established in the large centers of population, but combination drug-stores doing both a professional and commercial business are likely to con-

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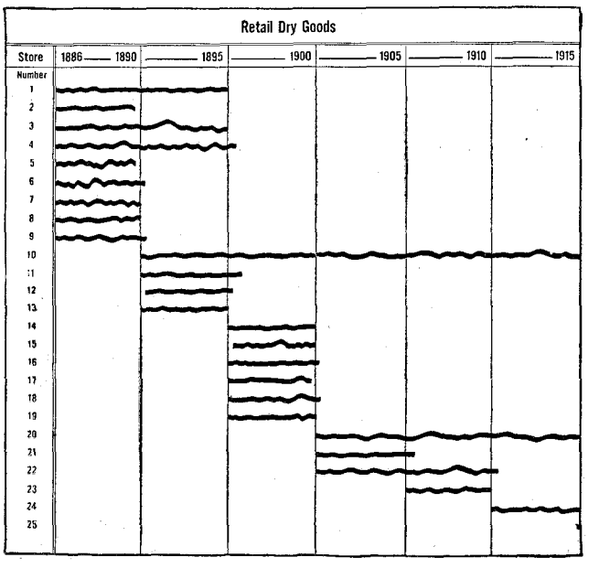
tinue in the country and the smaller cities to the end of the chapter. There will always be a demand for drugs and medicines, and the means to supply these wants will always be governed by the operation of known laws the same as for any other business. The success of the combination pharmacies must also be governed by established business principles, and if the retail druggist will increase the investment of his prescription-department beyond the requirements of his patronage, both he and those who back him must pay the penalty. If, however, the retail druggist wishes to lose all claim to professionalism, let him take down his mortar and pestle at once and erect in its place the heterogeneous sign of the department store or sundryman."

TEETH AND MILITARY EFFICIENCY

A LARGE PROPORTION of the earliest English volunteers in the present war had teeth so defective that they could not chew army rations and had to be sent back from the firing-line. On the other hand, Germany long ago recognized the necessity of good teeth for the soldier, and no small proportion of her military efficiency is due to this fact. These striking statements are made by Prof. William H. Potter, of Harvard, in an article on "The Work of the Dentist in the Great War," contributed to *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (Cambridge, December). Dr. Potter notes that the service of the military dentist should begin with the soldiers long before they are sent to the front. It is of the greatest importance, he says, that their teeth should be put in good condition in order that disabling pain may be avoided, and that they may be able to chew army rations. Where work of this sort is arranged as a part of the military equipment and is continued several years, the best results are obtained. He goes on:

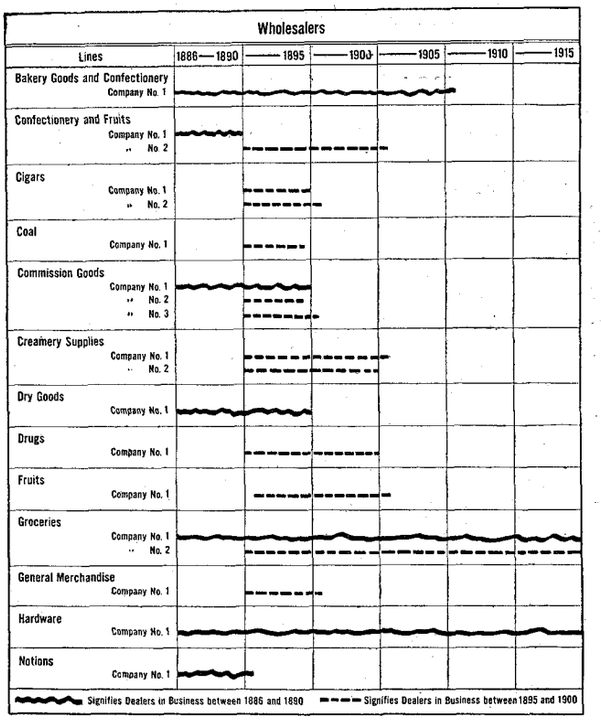
"Of the nations now engaged in the Great War, Germany has given the most systematic attention to the teeth of its soldiers. She found out fifteen years ago that the efficiency of soldiers was seriously impaired when they could not chew hard food, and set about to remedy the matter by providing dental clinics for school-children, so that boys upon entering the army should present themselves with teeth able to do the work demanded of them. This is one reason why her soldiers are now so efficient.



SIX GENERATIONS IN THE RETAIL TRADE.

The history of the original nine dry-goods stores in Waterloo, Iowa, is found to be the history of all the retail stores of the same period—all are dead. Of 25 stores started in thirty years only four survive, and only one of these is over fifteen years old.

In a country where a large army is composed mostly of volunteers, as in England, it is impossible to control the condition of the soldiers' teeth as in a country where military service is compulsory. It was the privilege of the writer to have been in England several months at the beginning of the war and to have seen the teeth of many of the men who volunteered for military service. Very defective teeth were present in a large proportion of those observed. It was perfectly evident that such men could not chew army rations, and that they would be thrown out of use by pain from sensitive teeth or by lack of teeth. And that is what really happened, as I later learned from an English dentist in Paris who was treating English soldiers sent back



THE DEATH-RATE AMONG WHOLESALE CONCERNS.

Two are left out of the seven wholesalers in business in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1886, and one of these has turned retailer. Only one is left out of the twelve who started up between 1890 and 1895.

from the firing-line on account of their teeth. I was so imprest by the wretched condition of the teeth of the English volunteer soldiers that, during the first ten days after the outbreak of the war, I offered my services to do what I could to correct the defects which were so apparent. But the dental service for soldiers had not at that time been well organized and I was unable to get an opportunity to help in this way. Somewhat later, however, in the month of November, 1914, having been asked to join the Dental Surgery Staff of the Ambulance of the American Hospital in Paris, I entered upon a service which lasted over three months, giving all my time to the work."

Dr. Potter tells us that the services of the dentist are highly esteemed in military hospitals, not only for the general care of teeth in cases where wounds have not impaired their usefulness, but also in caring for serious wounds of the jaw and face with which ordinary surgery would not be so well able to cope. Many a wounded man will return to work after the war who would not have been in shape to show himself to his fellow men, without the services of the American dentist supplemented by the skill of modern plastic surgery. Says Dr. Potter:

"The most interesting cases treated by the dentist are those which have received a wound in the head which has penetrated and injured the bones of the upper or under jaw. In the present war such injuries are very numerous. This is due to the extensive use of trench-warfare; the head is exposed while the body is protected. A soldier shot in the head with penetration of the brain usually dies, but if the face-area alone is penetrated he usually lives, and probably sustains a fracture of the bones of the upper or under jaw. All cases of this latter class are examined immediately by the dental surgeons and placed under treatment in their department. The treatment is usually long and complicated, requiring great operative skill and elaborate apparatus. . . . Often soldiers are shot at 30 meters, and the velocity of the rifle-bullet is very great. If it strikes only soft tissue, there is very little disturbance; but when it strikes the teeth and the bones of the upper and under jaws, it smashes the bone, with much loss of substance, and makes a large

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external wound of the face. The teeth when struck by a rifle-bullet become in their turn projectiles, and are forced into the soft tissues, sometimes being completely embedded. It often happens that, after receiving a severe wound of the face, the first and most distressing pain which the soldier feels is from an exposed nerve laid bare by the fracture of a tooth which has been hit by a bullet. The dentist, then, is the one who can give the first relief by treating the exposed nerve."

FOOD FOR THE GUNS

WARS MUST LANGUISH without explosives for the guns to feed on. A conflict of the present magnitude would have been impossible in the days when projectiles were both propelled and burst with old-fashioned black gunpowder. The world's supply would have been exhausted long ago. May it not be the same to-day, only on a different scale? May the death-dealing engines cease to work because the available supply of energy is exhausted? There is no danger—or perhaps we should say no hope—of any such result, we are assured by a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 25). The materials for modern high explosives are abundant, and the combatants can get all they want—the only exception being a possible cotton-famine in Germany, which she is trying to forestall by using substitutes. We read:

"In the good old times the use of firearms depended on a plentiful supply of 'villainous saltpeter,' . . . [but] niter is [now] almost a non-essential, because the engineer can rob the atmosphere to procure the nitric acid which is the fundamental requisite for all modern explosives. Characteristically enough the center of the nitrogen-fixation industry is in Germany and Scandinavia, so that if natural resources should run short artificial ones will still be at hand. Plants of this kind were several years ago turning out nitric acid at the rate of as high as three-quarters of a ton per kilowatt-year, and it is well understood that this yield has now been considerably increased, so that peace by exhaustion of the nitric-acid supply is a hopeless dream.

"Turning now to the other materials for which the world is calling in the war, practically all military explosives are obtained by the nitration or the treatment by nitric acid of one of three groups of materials: cellulose, the essential constituent of plant-fibers; glycerin, and the group of hydrocarbons best known by its two familiar members—benzol and toluol—both obtained from coal-tar. With the first two of these group-products the United States is peculiarly well provided—in its enormous cotton-crop and ample supply of hog-fat. Moreover, there is extreme activity in obtaining from gas-works and coke-furnaces the coal-tar which is the basis of the third. Germany is peculiarly rich, as everybody knows, in coal-tar resources, but is a little short of the other things necessary, hence the fervent calls for cotton-supply."

There has been considerable discussion as to the reason for the demand for cotton by powder-makers when other sources of cellulose are plentiful. The reason, we are told, is in the uniformity of composition of the best cotton, other vegetable fibers often producing a powder too strong, too weak, or too unstable. It has been reported recently that the Germans are making smokeless powder out of wood-pulp, as was done in this country more than twenty years ago, but there is no doubt that lack of cotton must prove a great inconvenience. To quote further:

"The nitroglycerin compounds are not used as propellants save in a limited way, and they are too sensitive to be fired in ordinary shells, altho they doubtless might be excellently utilized by aircraft. The extensive quest for glycerin material in this country must therefore be charged to the use of the nitro-compound as accelerator in smokeless powders. In fact, such accelerated powders have been standard in several foreign services, notably the British. So long as the supply of fats holds out there will be no lack of glycerin, which is a large constituent of all of them, and can be freed by easy means. In Germany, reports say, fats are not so plentiful as in the early stages of the war. . . . . .

"As to the third class of high explosives, derived from benzol and allied substances, the case is altogether different. A plentiful supply of raw material demands almost the building up of a new industry, the importance of which turns on the fact that all the enormous quantities of high-explosive shells, used literally by the million, are charged with this particular class of explosives which can not be replaced by anything yet discovered. Their unique advantage lies, first, in the fact that they are stable enough to endure the shock of firing in shells, and, secondly, that they, so to speak, pack well in the shell, thereby increasing the quantity which can be charged and, necessarily, the violence of the explosion. Every one remembers the somewhat futile attempts to develop dynamite-throwing guns fifteen or twenty years ago. Dynamite is far too tender for throwing over long ranges at high velocity. The two explosives now practically in universal use are the much-talked-of picric acid and trinitrotoluol, the first of which is widely used under the names of 'mélenite' in the French service and 'lyddite' in the British. Picric acid is nothing but a nitrated carbolic acid, the latter substance being a very simple derivative of benzol with coal-tar as a source, while trinitrotoluol results from the nitration of toluol, a very close analog of benzol and from the same source. About 2 per cent. each of benzol and toluol can be taken out of coal-tar by careful treatment, and it is on this meager product of the distillation of coal that the high-explosive campaign turns. It is no wonder that the price of carbolic acid shot up with the very beginning of hostilities. . . . . .

"To sum up the situation, an indefinitely great amount of propelling explosives, sufficient for even a world at war, can be turned out from the cotton-crop and the easily enlarged nitric-acid-producing capacity. The high-explosive demand can only be met by the organization of new industries, now rapidly going on but far from complete accomplishment."

THE TELEPHONE IN A MINE

THE USE of the telephone for signaling and giving orders in a system of underground workings has almost revolutionized the mining business, we are told by a contributor to *The Telephone Review* (New York, December), who weaves incidents in a telephone man's visit to one of the big coal-mines of Pennsylvania, with much interesting matter, into an account of his instrument as it serves the miners. The telephone, we are told, summons first aid in case of accident, gives warning of fires or explosives, controls the operation of underground trains and of the vertical hoist in the shaft, and enables the management to keep tab on the pumping and other machinery from a distance. Telephones are getting to be the nerves of the mine, and fulfil there the same controlling and guiding functions that actual nerves do in the animal economy. Says the writer, telling his story:

"A Moore gong connected with the office telephone set up an insistent clamoring, and the mine-foreman jumped to answer it.

"For just an instant he held the receiver to his ear. Then he rushed to another telephone across the room and turned a generator-crank furiously.

"'The wagon—quick!'

"He slammed the receiver into its place, picked a grimy cap from the desk, and was out of the door.

"Over at the shaft-mouth under the giant breaker a group of silent, sober-faced men had gathered about the great hoisting-drum, the driver of which was restoring a telephone-receiver to its hook as we came up.

"'It's one of the new men,' he told the foreman. 'Rock came down on him—pinned his leg—they're putting him in the cage down below now.' . . . . . .

"The clanging of the mine-ambulance gongs as the 'wagon' came up to the door of the hoisting-engine house—then—a roar from the shaft-mouth, the grind of the great drums as the brakes shot home, and the cage lifted itself suddenly from the shaft.

"The 'doctor' from below stept off the car and addrest the ambulance surgeon. 'Right leg crusht—rock—fall.'

"That was all. They lifted the inert figure and bore it to the ambulance, and the 'doctor,' who was no doctor at all, but captain of the mine's first-aid team and winner of many a prize in open first-aid competition, turned to his boss, the foreman.

"'The Greek we brought up,' the doctor said to us, 'was working down in "China"—that's the fourth and lowest vein. His chamber was 'way over west and about as far from the shaft-mouth as—well, about five city-blocks. The Greek was a miner, and his laborer, or helper, was entering the chamber just behind him when part of the seam on the side gave way. The "rock" pinned the poor fellow's leg to the floor of the chamber, and the

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laborer, seeing that he couldn't lift the weight, ran to the telephone-station in that section, at the same time calling out for help to the men in adjoining chambers.

"'The hospital—that's my headquarters—is in the third vein, and in about half a minute I had the message and was shooting down into the "China" vein in the emergency-cage with my "first-aid" outfit. They had the rock off his leg by that time, and when I cut away his shoe and trouser-leg and put a "brake" on the blood-flow, we got him on a stretcher, and, well—you saw the ambulance on the job when we got him to the surface.'"

Later, down in the mine four hundred feet below daylight, a locomotive came to a stop with a hissing of air-brakes almost at the visitor's feet and a dozen men jumped to the work of coupling up a long line of "empties."

"More work of the telephone," shouted the foreman above the deafening noise of banging car-couplings. "We used to handle traffic on mine railroads by signal alone, but since we've spread out more and have so many places to cover with a limited amount of motor rolling-stock, we can handle the motors with less confusion and in less time by using the telephone." The next stopping-place was the Fire Boss's shanty, a room about twelve feet square, apparently hewn out of solid rock. Says the writer:

"The one thing about it that attracted and held our eyes was the equipment—telephones, signaling apparatus, blue-prints of the mines. Here the 'inside' foreman sits during his underground 'spell,' and with a telephone at his elbow he keeps his finger on the progress of the work in even the deepest recesses of the mystic maze of mining-chambers. Here the 'doctor' sits with first-aid packet, ready to start for any point in the workings as soon as the telephone brings the word that his help is required in the interests of humanity. Here the 'Fire Boss' sits in judgment during the early hours of the day and decides whether or not there's too much 'fire-damp' in the workings to allow the men to go into the chambers.

Courtesy of "The Telephone Review," New York.

THE FIRE BOSS'S SHANTY IS THE NERVE-CENTER OF THE MODERN MINE.

Centering here from all the burrows, 400 feet deep and more, telephone-communication has given the human mole a sixth sense worth any three of the other five. The mine is "a healthier place" since the telephone came.

"The telephone-bell—another Moore gong—rang. This time a magnet-coil had burned out at a point that we would have called 'across the city' if we had not been up above. . . . . .

"The foreman's assistant who had answered the call telephoned 'outside,' and turned to us as he hung up.

"'I've been workin' in the mines close on to forty-seven years,' he informed us, 'an' let me tell you that a mine is a much healthier and pleasanter place to-day than it was then. Then we had no electric lights, no electric drills, no electric hoists, and no telephones. A man had to see by the light of his pit-lamp and he had to do all his drillin' by hand. When it come to sending a message—say, that was a joke. Do you know what we did? We got an old slate and nailed it in the tub-hoist. When we wanted to send a message up—didn't make no difference whether it was a case of life or death or just a matter of gettin' some new supplies—we just wrote the message out on the slate and trusted to Kingdom Come that some one would see it. Yes, sir; minin's improved a whole lot since the telephone came.' . . . . . .

"'There are so many reasons for using the telephone down here,' the foreman explained, 'that it's hard to grasp them all at one time. Water, for instance, is something that must be watched closely. There's not so much water underground in the mine country as you'd think. Still, if the pumps should break down, even for a short time, the water would cause a lot of trouble. That's why we've got a telephone in the pump-room.'

"We were approaching an elevated structure on which was arranged a giant drum with fine black strands of hauling-cable.

"A telephone-receiver swinging at the end of a much-frayed cord apparently performed the combined duties of receiver and transmitter. We looked about in vain for a switch, push-button, or anything else that might be used for ringing-purposes.

"'How do you signal the fellow at the other end of the line?'

"The engineer smiled. 'I don't think there's another signaling device that is quite like the one we use here. This place is the highest point on a 1,100-foot slope. We use the hoisting-engine to draw empty cars up the incline, where they are loaded and returned to the foot of the slope by gravity. The man at the other end of the slope is liable to be at almost any point along its 1,100-foot length, and, of course, it's impossible for him to use a stationary telephone. He carries a special instrument about in his belt and connects up with the bell circuit and rings me whenever he wants to. But when I want to ring him—say, suppose we call him up now, and I'll show you how it's done.'

"The engineer pulled a lever, the great steel drum of the hoisting-engine moved just about a foot on its axis; the brake was applied sharply and the drum came to a stop. The air-current from the ventilator brought to us the faint banging of a train of cars at the other end of the hoisting-cable far down below. Twice again the drum was allowed to revolve a foot or so and twice again there was the faint banging of car-couplings at the foot of the slope. There was a slight pause, then came a responsive signal on a bell close by. The engineer picked up his receiver and spoke.

"'Ringing' with a train of cars! Selective ringing indeed when you can reach a man who may be at any point along a 1,100-foot line."

NOT SO INFECTIOUS—The caution drilled into us concerning the use of disinfectants in fighting such diseases as typhoid has, it appears, made us prey to the exaggerated statements of their manufacturers. Says the bulletin of the New York Health Department, in part:

"Health officials have come to learn that much of the so-called room-disinfection heretofore practised during and after infectious disease was unnecessary and are placing their main reliance on mechanical cleansing with soap and water, followed, if possible, by sunlight and fresh air. The manufacturers of disinfectants, on the other hand, often make alarming and misleading statements concerning the mode of spread of infectious diseases. Thus the suggestion was recently made that 'during the course of such diseases as typhoid fever the germ can be recovered without difficulty from horizontal surfaces near the bedside.' In order to test the validity of this statement and the need for the suggested action, the Bacteriological Division of Mount Sinai Hospital recently undertook a careful investigation, during the course of which more than forty cultures were made. The results were uniformly negative so far as the presence of a motile bacillus or any bacillus resembling the bacillus of typhoid fever was concerned."

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LETTERS AND ART

AIMS OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET

THE *BALLET RUSSE* has at last come among us. We have seen Pavlowa with her *ballet russe* and Gertrude Hofmann with hers, but we have been warned by the knowing ones to wait for Diaghilev with his before assuming to have seen "the real thing." Minus the great personalities, such as Nijinsky, Karsavina, or Fokine, what was presented to New York on January 17 at the Century Theater was indeed the real thing, for the guiding genius that has been behind the *ballet russe* as western Europe has known it since 1909 was present. Serge de Diaghilev, around whom have centered all the revolutionary energies growing out of the classical ballet nourished at Petrograd, is present with this latest invading company, and proposes to tour the country with his mimes and dancers. There have been many speculations as to what the "new" *ballet russe* really is, some looking upon it as the form native and common to Russia, whence it comes; and others, whose patriotism impels them to claim some proprietorship, seeing in it an outgrowth of the art of Isadora Duncan. Mr. Michel Fokine, one of the leaders of the new movement and the deviser of most of the ballets to be presented by the Diaghilev company, declares that it springs from neither of these two sources. The older ballet danced on the points of its toes with the feet turned out, and used "a strictly established system of steps, gestures, and attitudes." Miss Duncan introduced natural dancing, "in which the body of the dancer was liberated not only from stays and satin slippers, but also from the dance-steps of the ballet." She founded her dancing on natural movements, taking her suggestions from classic Greece.

RUSSIAN GAMES AND FOLK-DANCES IN BALLET.

"The Midnight Sun" is thus given a ballet arrangement to music by Rimsky-Korsakow. It was devised by the solo dancer, Leonide Massine, who is the central figure in this group.

In the new ballet, explains Mr. Fokine in the London *Times* (his article is reprinted in the Boston *Transcript* of January 8), "the dramatic action is exprest by dances and mimetic in which the whole body plays a part." The ballet-master of the new school studies the national dances of the nation represented, "dances differing immensely from nation to nation, and often expressing the spirit of a whole race." He makes a draft also upon the art and literature of the period in which the scene is laid. Mr. Fokine writes:

"If we look at the best productions of sculptural and pictorial art from the point of view of a choreograph of the old school thoroughly versed in the rules of traditional gesticulation and of dancing with the toes turned out, we shall find that the marble gods of Greece stood in entirely wrong attitudes; not one of them turned his toes out or held his hands in the positions required by the rules of ballet-dancing. Equally faulty from the old-fashioned ballet-master's point of view are the majestic statues of Michelangelo and the expressive figures in the paintings of the Renaissance, to say nothing of the creations of modern art from Rodin down. If we are to be true to the rules of the older ballet we must turn our backs on the treasures of beauty accumulated by the genius of mankind during thousands of years, and declare all of them to be wrong.

"If we look from the point of view of the natural dancing of Miss Duncan, the fantastic attitudes of the statues which adorn the temples of India, the severely beautiful figures of ancient Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon, the poetic miniatures of Persia, the water-colors of Japan and China, the art of prehistoric Greece, of the popular chap-books and broadsides of Russia—all alike are far removed from the natural movements of man, and can not be reconciled with any theory of free and natural dancing. And yet they contain an immense store of beauty, an immense variety of taste, and are clear expressions of the character and ideals of the various nations which produced them. Have we any right to reject all this variety for the sake of adherence to a single formula? No."

As there were "five positions" of the old classical dancing, so Mr. Fokine evolves "five rules of faith and practise for the new ballet":

"Not to form combinations of ready-made and established dance-steps, but to create in each case a new form corresponding to the subject, the most expressive form possible for the representation of the period and the character of the nation represented—that is the first rule of the new ballet.

"The second rule is that dancing and mimetic gesture have no meaning in a ballet unless they serve as an expression of the dramatic action, and they must not be used as a mere *divertissement* or entertainment, having no connection with the scheme of the whole ballet.

"The third rule is that the new ballet admits the use of conventional gesture only where it is required by the style of the

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piece, and in all other cases endeavors to replace gestures of the hands by *mimique* of the whole body. Man can be and should be expressive from head to foot.

"The fourth rule is the expressiveness of groups and of ensemble-dancing. In the older ballet the dancers were ranged in groups only for the purpose of ornament, and the ballet-master was not concerned with the expression of any sentiment in groups of characters or in ensemble-dances. The new ballet, on the other hand, in developing the principles of expressiveness, advances from the expressiveness of the face to the expressiveness of the whole body, and from the expressiveness of the individual body to the expressiveness of a group of bodies. . . . . .

"The fifth rule is the alliance of dancing with other arts. The new ballet, refusing to be the slave either of music or of scenic decoration, and recognizing the alliance of the arts only on the condition of complete equality, allows perfect freedom both to the scenic artist and to the musician. In contradistinction to the older ballet, it does not demand 'ballet music' of the composer as an accompaniment to dancing; it accepts music of every kind, provided only that it is good and expressive. It does not demand of the scenic artist that he should array the *ballerinas* in short skirts and pink slippers. It does not impose any specific 'ballet' conditions on the composer or the decorative artist, but gives complete liberty to their creative powers. . . . No artist can tell to what extent his work is the result of the influence of others and to what extent it is his own. I can not, therefore, as a coworker with Mr. Diaghilev, judge to what extent the influence of the old traditions is preserved in the new ballet and how much the new ideals of Miss Duncan are reflected in it."

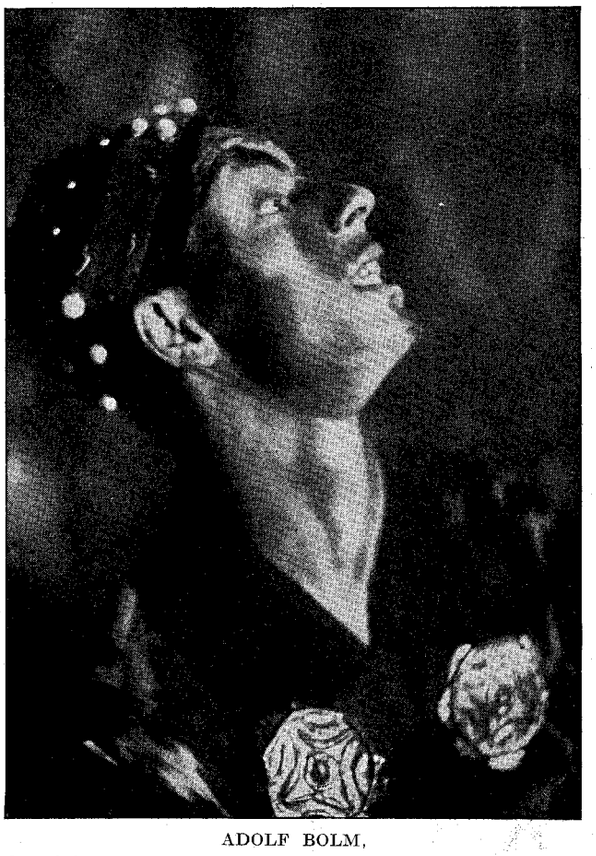
Mr. Fokine, speaking of his personal experience, tells us that when he composed an ancient Greek ballet he studied the artists of ancient Greece; when he produced "Le Coq d'Or," he "studied the old Russian chap-books and broadsides," and when he produced "Scheherezade," "Cleopatra," "Le Spectre de la Rose," and the Palovtsian dances in "Prince Igor," he "made use of different materials appropriate to the ballet in hand."

More extreme as a revolutionary even than Mr. Fokine is the famous Nijinsky, who, in later years, has enlarged his sphere of activities by becoming a *maître-de-ballet*. His creations are "L'Après Midi d'un Faune," "Jeux," and "Le Sacre de Printemps"; and in all these he has gone back as far as Etruscan bas-reliefs for suggestions for the poses and action of his ballet. In the simplest expression it may be said that he substitutes the straight for the serpentine line which Hogarth had insisted was the "line of beauty." Nijinsky's doctrine is thus given:

"It is a mark of Attic sculpture, and a mark which becomes clearer and clearer as the severity and religious earnestness of Phidias pass into the seductive elegance of Praxiteles and his followers, that it subordinates significance and character to charm. Even the shaggy creations of sylvan mythology, such as Pan and the satyrs, become for it mere handsome ephebes adorned with infinitesimal horns. This tendency never expired in classical sculpture, in spite of the growth of the realistic school which produced the Laocoon; it is strong in the later statues by which the ballet-masters of the early nineteenth century were chiefly influenced, and it reacted upon their conception of dancing. One of its consequences was that the dramatic and mimetic side of the ballet—all that served to make it expressive—was handed over to the pantomimists, who acted without dancing, while the *ballerines*, on the other hand, began, loosely speaking, to dance without acting. Careless whether their conventional costume was appropriate to their parts or not, they began to concentrate their attention simply on the perfection of their steps, just as the Praxitelean sculptor concentrated his attention on the beauty of the limbs he was carving, careless whether they were those of a man, a god, or a monster, and whether they were appropriate or not to the personage he was representing. It is against this delight in form for its own sake that M. Nijinsky seems to be rebelling. Following a hint given some years ago by Catulle Mendés to the effect that it was time dancing and pantomime were fused once more, he has aimed at restoring to the dance its expressiveness, and consigned to neglect the 'line of beauty' and a great deal of the pleasure of the eye. It is here that he joins forces with the various manifestations of a new ideal in painting which are vulgarly called 'Post-Impressionistic.' Of these an able American critic has said bluntly that expression, not beauty, is their aim."

WAR HALTING ITALIAN PENS

LITERATURE seems to be thoroughly mobilized in Italy. D'Annunzio, the foremost man of letters of his race to-day, is transformed into a military aviator; another eminent litterateur, Deputy Fradelletto, of Venice, is lecturing throughout the country on the causes and aims of his country's war. The philosophical and critical writers are carrying on a campaign similar to that of Wells, Bennett, and Conan Doyle in England. Certain novelists and story-writers have become chroniclers of the war, and publishing-houses have suspended many of their projected schemes



ADOLF BOLM,
One of the leading male dancers in the Diaghilev company of Russian Ballet. He is costumed for the principal warrior in "Prince Igor."

until times of peace. The poets, young and old, are silent, save for some who are "poets of the people" and who improvise patriotic hymns, which, we are told, "are dispersed on air and do not reach print." The writer of these notes, Michele Ricciardi, makes, in the New York *Evening Post*, this further significant observation: "Notwithstanding the fact that the war against Austria has its roots deeply planted in the soul of Italy, it has not as yet found its great poet." We read further:

"Some writers of comedy announce new works of theirs, but it will be difficult for them to find dramatic companies to act them. A few have succeeded lately, in Rome, in getting their last works acted, but they have found an indifferent public and severe critics, because the public as well as the critics and the actors are influenced by the present state of things. The dramatic companies either do not succeed in having a long season in the various cities, and rush from one to another in search of a public, or they have not the courage to devote themselves to preparation for new performances.

"Almost all of them prefer to act dramas, even if they are old, which have a certain affinity with the conditions of the public spirit. The real comic troupes—as if the public required a little repose by means of a laugh—have better luck for the moment; but the country of Goldoni has not many writers of

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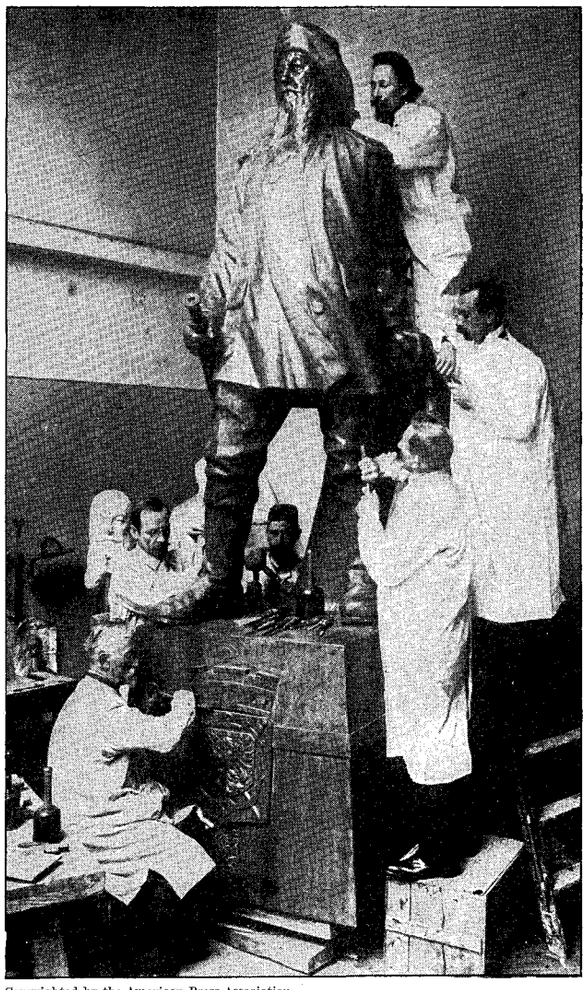
comedy, and the few that there are almost all write in dialect Venetian or Neapolitan, for the most part. . . . . .

"In short, the scant literary production that exists is almost exclusively journalistic and limited to chronicles of the war. The rest is almost all silence. The same may be said of painting and sculpture, and apparently also of music. The war influences all national life: it calls forth all energies, absorbs all disposable funds, excites the imagination, and tortures the heart. It precedes everything; it is an overpowering force; tyrannical and cruel; too near at hand to inspire a great poet, and so absorbing



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CARVING VON TIRPITZ IN WOOD,

Preliminary to nailing him with iron, silver, and gold.

that it robs everybody of the time and means of taking lasting pleasure in anything else.

"Some persons in Italy have wondered whether this enforced repose is of advantage, or not, to our literary production. As for me, I believe it will be useful. The most recent tendency of Italian literature has been somewhat idealistic, altho in no precise way, and for them has been prevalently that of the spoken language. The *Marzocco*—a literary journal of Florence—is the organ of those young men who represent this movement. Thus, we are separating ourselves more and more from pure d'Annunzianism, which was good, vigorous classicism for us, altho he had engrafted upon it a not always happy imitation of Nietzsche. To us d'Annunzio appears a vigorous continuer of the classic school, which boasts two great writers—Leopardi, derived from the Greek, and Carducci, derived essentially from the Latin, and a contemporary of our own.

"The Italy of to-day has the right to live not only upon classic memories. A mode of thinking purely and uniformly Italian—that is, of the whole nation—has been in formation. The attempt of the *Marzocco*, therefore, aimed in the right direction, except that the vague idealistic tendency of the young men was rather irritating estheticism than a clear and true school of the new Italian thought."

For this reason, the period of rest imposed by the war upon Italian men of letters will do no harm, thinks Mr. Ricciardi. He finds that it may even be "helpful in another sense"—a sense of reconfirmed nationality:

"Our chief novel-writers, such as Verga, Capuana, De Roberto, Matilde Serao, all were more or less under the influence of French literature; some of them were influenced by Zola, others by Dumas, others again by Bourget; the youngest were influenced by Hervé and by the Parisian writers of before the war. In the same way, some thinkers, critics, professors—that is, the entire world of the University—were under the influence of German philosophers and scientific men. It is difficult to say whether the novel, understood as it is to-day, can ever be a perfect Italian product. Our great models of ancient times are, in fiction, Ludovico Ariosto and Giovanni Boccaccio. The historical novel has had no great good fortune, notwithstanding the 'Promessi Sposi' of Alessandro Manzoni. At all events, the true Italian romance is still to be written. In spite of the great value of the romances of Gabriele d'Annunzio, I think nobody will desire to maintain that his are true Italian romances.

"If we can doubt whether the Italians have the aptitude for emulating the French, English, and Russian in the production of novels, nobody can doubt that they have an excellent aptitude, entirely original and their own, for philosophy, criticism, and scientific research. The revolution which the war has produced in the national spirit will be sufficient to make it understood how little the servile imitation of the French novelists responds to the Italian character and nature; and, moreover, how much the humanity of our thought differs from German thought, such as is prevalent even in their greatest philosophers.

"The young men who have first adventured into new paths, after the war will find other and more vast and concrete fields of observation, and will be able to render more perfect fruit, for the reason that they have already attained, in the several arts, a very remarkable technical perfection."

GERMAN ART-BLESSINGS DOUBTED—Our article on the exhibition of German war-pictures in Belgium arouses the interest of the New York *Tribune*, which contributes some additional light upon the international relation created by the exhibition. It will be recalled that the show consisted of drawings made for the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig), and after being exhibited in Berlin it was transferred to the Belgian capital "to show the officers and men in the enemy's country how greatly the German artists had been stimulated to artistic creation by the powerful deeds of the German soldiers." *The Tribune* continues in a vein of delicate irony:

"The show was a great success, and met with the high approval of the Government, and especially of his Excellency Baron von Bissing. A regrettable spirit of chauvinism which still prevails in those parts deprived many natives of the pleasure and edification they might have derived from it. It seems that in spite of the cheering pictures we have seen of German soldiers feeding Belgian children, many Belgians continue to look on their protectors with misgiving and dislike, and this incomprehensible prejudice prevented them from profiting by a lesson intended largely for their own benefit.

"In the long run, however, the result will nevertheless be beneficial. 'Tho for obvious reasons,' as the *Illustrirte Zeitung* says, 'very few Belgians may have visited the exhibition, yet it may serve the purpose of carrying into these circles an idea of the effective contrast therein offered to the often unfaithful art of the French and English illustrators—and this not only in military, but in artistic aspects.' Truth is certain to prevail in the end, tho it must work its way out through esthetic channels.

"The real benefit to Belgium will not be apparent immediately. The Belgians are still offended at what the Germans did in Louvain and other towns. They do not yet realize that while German soldiers were engaged in destructive work German artists were 'stimulated to artistic creation.' The results are already beginning to tell, however. Only last Saturday, at a great meeting of architects in Karlsruhe, a petition was drawn up praying the Minister of the Interior and the Governor of Belgium to consider a project for the reconstruction of the ruined Belgian towns and edifices 'on German lines.' When that great work has been achieved, the ungrateful natives will perhaps understand that there are worse things in the world than ruined towns."

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FRENCH "HATE"-LITERATURE

THE title of a German article in *Das Literarische Echo* (Berlin) is "The Literature of Hate in France." Some new meaning must apply to the word *Hass* since the war started, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which finds it hard to see a case made out here "against Gallic vindictiveness," and finds, indeed, that "the title bears little relation to the text," which is more a survey of the French literature dealing with the war. For instance, the Berlin commentator begins with the late Rémy de Gourmont, whom he shows not as being thrown into a frenzy by the war, but left so grief-stricken that he seemed no longer of this world. Other French authors named in the *Literarische Echo* are at work more to kindle the devotion of the nation than to attack Germany, observes *The Evening Post*, which adds that while it is true that some call the Germans "barbarians" and "apostles of frightfulness," this is far from "making hate a rhapsody." The second literary celebrity presented by the writer in the *Literarische Echo* is Anatole France, who, it will be recalled, at the outbreak of hostilities offered to enlist even with the handicap of his years. We read in the *Écho:*

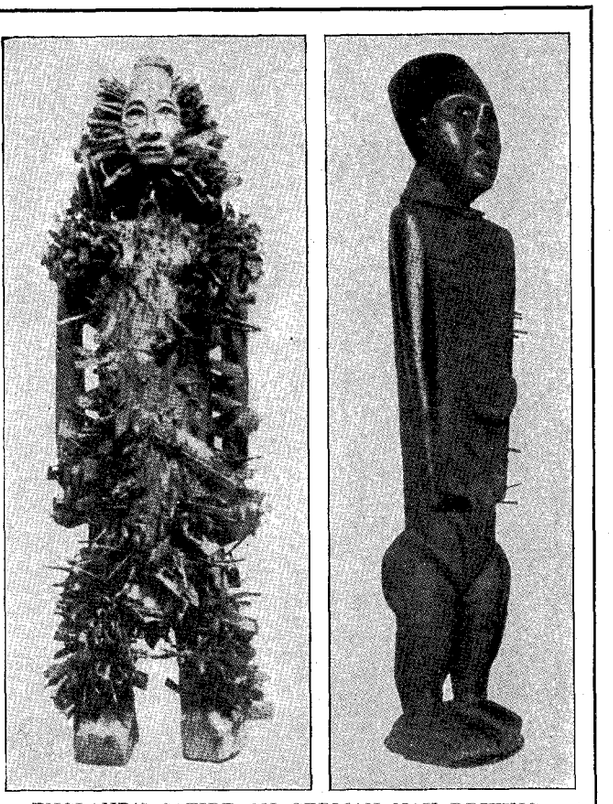
"The septuagenarian Anatole France, who, old and white-haired, offered his services to Minister Millerand, has at least been able to serve with his pen. He is no Renan nor yet a Jaurès, and for all his visits to German cities he, the Latinist, does not understand us. Under the title, '*Sur la Voie Glorieuse*' (The Path of Glory), he has published a collection of newspaper-articles, which was printed in June, 1915, 'on the 307th day of the war.' As he has done before, here again he reveals the inclination of his subtle mind toward the simplicity of a child's primer. He informs Albert, the Belgian, of a French staff surgeon who was wounded by a German bomb despite the fact that the surgeon in a personal letter stated that he was not wounded. He makes known other similar cases of unadulterated heroism, and also praises the United States, the Land of the Free and of munition-merchants. One chapter only is given to good *Mr. Bergeret*, who, in the manner of Herodotus, sets down a conversation between the wicked King Xerxes and Demaratus, the fleeing King of Lacedæmon.

"But what is this Voltaire of the Third Republic compared to Maurice Barrès, the author of 'L'Union Sacrée' (The Holy Union), the deputy of the Halles, the big man of the *Echo de Paris*, who, together with Count de Mun, ruled the minds of the *bourgeoisie* in the capital and the provinces? 'The Sikhs and Gurkkas know that the *Boches* are dirty beasts,' an Englishman at the front recently told him; and the poet of 'Berenice' and 'The Neo-Dilettante' remarks that there is 'much wisdom' in the statement."

Then come, in haste and beyond counting, philosophers, novelists, historians, and critics, from Ernest Daudet, who has written brochures attacking the German spirit, to Henri Bergson, with his "Meaning of the War," and from "musty" Georges Ohnet, author of "Diary of a Paris Citizen During the War of 1914," to the one-time most frivolous Henri Lavedan, with his "Les Grandes Heures" (The Great Hours). At least a score of additional names are mentioned with a snap-shot of criticism, when the writer concludes: "And all this flood of production has been adjudged 'false literature' in bitter, brave, disconsolate words by Camille Mauclair, one of the small group who in their trial and for all their hate of the 'frightful foe' do not forget their dignity."

DEBUSSY IN THE FINING-POT—Last week we pictured the German priding himself on his freedom from prejudice where the arts are concerned, and applauding both English and French classics. The French, it appears, have lost nothing of their own critical poise, where, at a recent concert of the Lamoureux Orchestra, "the real success went to a veteran composer by the name of Beethoven, whose 'Eroica' symphony was greeted with a tremendous fervor of applause." This is the report published by *The Musical Courier* (New York) from its Paris correspondent, who describes the orchestra as made up of such members of its own and the famous Colonne Orchestra as are spared from military duty. The novelty brought forward at this concert was a new composition, "Berceuse Héroïque," by Debussy. One sees to what hazards the times subject the artistic reputations of our contemporaries:

"The first performance of a work by that composer always is an event of importance, and several hundred people could not even gain admittance. The composition was a distinct disappointment. It has no musical form and is anything but a 'cradle-song.' Debussy composed this number in honor of the King of Belgium. Notwithstanding its supposed patriotic flavor, it was most indifferently received by the public. At the present time, when sterner things are at hand, the music of Debussy appeals only to a limited class in Paris. Five years ago he was very much the mode. When 'Pelleas and Melisande' was first played, one could recognize the true Debussy public, composed of haggard-looking, long-haired men with eccentric clothes, and long, thin women with strange dresses and still stranger hair, hiding their faces behind fans in a darkened theater. That time, however, has passed. The public has begun to find out that Debussy is not immortal and that his music lacks stamina and endurance. Attractive it is in many ways, but very superficial. Perhaps his best work is 'L'Après Midi d'un Faune,' which he himself considers one of his 'indiscretions of youth.' His orchestration, however, is consummate and most typically French."



ENGLAND'S SATIRE ON GERMAN NAIL-DRIVING.

An idol from the Kongo dotted with nails and knives:

"The idol is known as Mangaka, and its aid is sought by men who have suffered from theft, accident, sickness, or misfortune. The victim, on payment of a fee, is permitted to drive a nail or knife-blade into the figure. This is to call the attention of the supernatural power, which the image represents, to the sad case of the worshiper, who believes that his trouble will soon be alleviated, and that divine vengeance will strike the enemy. Indeed, the miscreant can only escape supernatural punishment by paying the priest a still higher fee to extract the nail, and so, as it were, to withdraw the summons."

A Kongo fetish in "approved German fashion." *The Geographical Journal* states:

"The practise of knocking in nails has . . . two aspects. . . . A worshiper, desirous of obtaining some favor, pays a fetish-man a fee and is allowed to drive a nail into the figure while uttering his petition. . . . The other is in connection with unauthorized 'black magic.' . . . The votary wishing to harm an enemy pays a heavy fee to the fetish-man to let him drive a nail. It is believed that the victim will fall sick and die in consequence."

These pictures, formerly used in asking aid for the heathen, now appear in the *Illustrated London News* to do an opposite turn for the foe.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE Y. M. C. A. IN THE WAR

THERE is probably no more remarkable story of the war than that of the activities and work of the "once despised Y. M. C. A. of England." So writes a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who sketches the rise of this organization during the past eighteen months from a position of suspicion and unwelcome in the war-centers to one of cordial cooperation extended by the highest officers as well as the simplest soldier. "In a thousand hospitals, huts, halls, tents, and buildings, from the sand-stretches of Egypt, the bluffs of Gallipoli, from muddy Flanders to drab London, hundreds of thousands of British soldiers made their Christmas and New Year's under the kindly auspices of the Y. M. C. A." Within two days after the war began the Y. M. C. A. had established 250 huts or centers in France and England. That number has now grown to 1,000, and is increasing daily. The Red Triangle follows the khaki. Lord Methuen, Governor of Malta, assigned a suite in his palace for the administrative headquarters of the organization in that island. The most remarkable part of the story, we are told, is that at the beginning nobody wanted it, and its first efforts were made practically under protest:

"Everybody in authority—generals and officials—adopted the Missouri attitude and had to be 'shown' before they would admit there was any balm in the Y. M. C. A.

"It was generally regarded as a psalm-singing institution, whose ministrations would more likely prove troublesome than beneficial.

"This opinion was but the reflection of the popular mind developed during those days when the organization in its infancy was housed in the now torn-down Exeter Hall. That it was not all prejudice was admitted to the *Sun* correspondent during the time, a few years ago, when the scheme was put in operation of trying to raise a million pounds in record time by the American who organized the money-raising effort.

"The returns for London, he said, were disappointing in comparison with the sums raised in small American cities, and he frankly admitted that the reason to his mind was on account of the narrowness with which the organization in England up to that time had been conducted.

"'Young men,' he said, 'timidly entering Exeter Hall for the first time to find out something about the organization were pounced upon by too enthusiastic zealots who wanted them to "come to God" immediately. The young man was naturally scared away and didn't return. To overcome that wide-spread belief in the narrowness of the Y. M. C. A. is to my mind one of the most difficult tasks that the heads of the organization have to accomplish.'

"Despite the new building on Tottenham Court Road, with its gymnasium, its restaurant, social rooms, etc., there is no doubt that much of the old-time prejudice against the organization persisted until after the outbreak of the war. It was making progress, it is true, but slowly. The better-class people in general seemed disinclined to become interested in it.

"Now half the peerage are enrolled as workers, ladies of title sacrifice their leisure to aid in running hostels in various parts of England, others of the best families, hundreds in number, are in Egypt, Malta, or Flanders devoting their entire time to Y. M. C. A. service.

"The Y. M. C. A. is making its human appeal to the men in khaki. Already there are 129 centers in France, several practically on the firing-lines. In one place a disused convent has been turned into a center; in several others *estaminets* have been utilized, while right at the front itself where the big guns roar their messages continuously a rat-infested barn was transformed into a cheery, bright, and attractive hostel. In places where buildings are not ready at hand commodious huts are erected with steaming coffee and wholesome food in readiness day and night.

"In Egypt twenty-seven centers have been established, in Malta nine, while new headquarters are being erected at Corfu, Sicily. At Anzac, until the retirement, the Y. M. C. A. headquarters was a dugout 30 feet by 19, located right in the region of fire. In fact, on one occasion a huge piece of shell burst through the roof and disturbed the resting Tommies.

"At Cape Helles the association's tents were within the range of shell-fire.

"In every camp of soldiers undergoing training in England are Y. M. C. A. centers.

"At Waterloo and Euston stations are large hostels where the men arriving or departing from the front find sleeping and eating accommodations. These places never close, day or night. Huts are now erected at Victoria and Paddington stations, also at King's Cross, and new huts are being projected owing to the increased demands. It is estimated that the Y. M. C. A. attends to the needs of 10,000 soldiers who pass in and out of London every week."

In the field, wherever military conditions permit, pianos are installed, concerts and sing-songs are frequent, and the huts, in addition to ample food-supplies, are equipped with an amplitude of innocent games. Religious exercises are of an interdenominational character; and "it has been one of the surprizes of the war how far sectarian lines have disappeared in caring for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers." Indeed,

"The moral effect upon the men by the Y. M. C. A. work has, according to the commanding officers, been immense. That it has promoted temperance and decency of language and behavior is unquestioned.

"An illustration of the care of the Red Triangle to even little details is seen in a small book of camp-songs which are freely distributed at the front. It was annoying to a large number to find the men inclined to the composition of trench songs that were ribald in the extreme. So the Y. M. C. A. issued its little booklet, made up of patriotic and national songs and such time-withstanding favorites as 'Come Back to Erin,' 'The Blue Bells of Scotland,' 'The British Grenadiers,' 'Marching Through Georgia,' 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home,' 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching,' 'John Brown's Body,' 'The Minstrel Boy,' 'Larboard Watch,' 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' 'Killarney,' 'Then You'll Remember Me,' 'White Wings,' 'Alice, Where Art Thou?' 'Comin' Thro' the Rye,' 'Annie Laurie,' 'Sally in Our Alley,' 'John Peel,' 'The Song That Reached My Heart,' 'The Volunteer Organist,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' 'Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground,' 'Maggie Murphy's Home,' 'Clementine,' 'Upidee,' 'And the Green Grass Grew All Round,' to mention only a few. The effect of the song-book has been, so *The Sun* was told, more than was expected."

Mr. A. K. Yapp, who heads the administrative work of the organization, told the correspondent that the strongest opposition was encountered at first within the spheres of the munition-workers:

"The usual excuse was 'there is no need for you.' At Woolwich Arsenal we were told this. We were told that the workers would resent our efforts. Nevertheless we determined to try. We secured a Baptist school-room just outside the main gates and let it be known that we would supply a hot dinner to the men for a shilling. The first day we had 400 customers, and the number has so increased daily that we have been obliged to take in addition two large drill-rooms convenient to other gates. We have organized two clubs as well at Woolwich.

"Our success was such that the Government is erecting large houses inside the arsenal for feeding and resting the men and women workers, and we have been asked to run it. I can not tell you how many workers we are expected to care for, but I may say it runs into the thousands.

"When we tried to introduce our work at Liverpool we met with the same opposition from the ship-owners, who did not see any necessity for our efforts.

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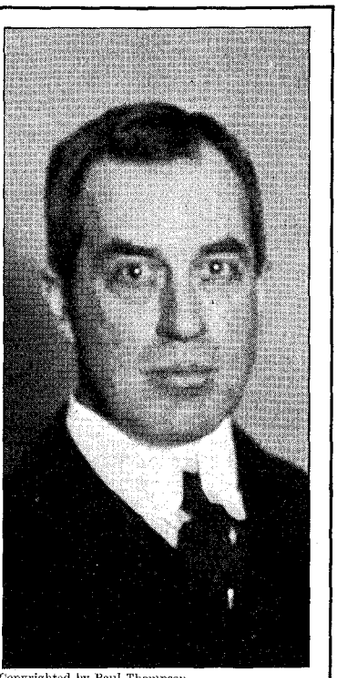
"We put up a hut and the ship-owners were so imprest, saying, 'Why, it's just what's needed,' that they are erecting seven huts within the docks and asking us to run them. The same is true of other munition-centers, and from all sides we are receiving congratulations both from men and employers on the character of food we serve, the appeal the work has to the men, and the increase of efficiency and sobriety.

"The food we serve the men is almost at cost price. We make an infinitesimal profit, which goes into other work.

"Our efforts now are seconded by the best people in the country. In a word, the Y. M. C. A. has come into its own."

NEW YORK'S HOUSECLEANING

NEW YORK is showing a better record in respect to commercialized vice than ever before. The report just issued by the Bureau of Social Hygiene founded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gives the lion's share of the credit for these conditions to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. "No police commissioner has ever grappled with the difficulty as energetically, as intelligently, and as persistently as he," says the report, "and the police force has responded to his leadership." The report is not so optimistic as to believe that vice will be destroyed, but it confidently asserts that "its commercialized exploitation on a large scale will be reduced to a minimum." In *The Christian Work* (New York) we find this abstract of the contents of the document:



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ARTHUR WOODS,

Who, as New York's police commissioner, has reduced commercialized vice to a minimum.

"The investigators found that on November 1, 1915, there were only twenty-three private houses in operation in New York, against 142 in 1912. The number of inmates has dwindled from 1,686 to hardly more than fifty. The twenty-three places mentioned in the report were found in ten police precincts. Entry to the few remaining places was found to be exceedingly difficult unless strangers were introduced by known patrons. In 1912 the Bureau of Social Hygiene found that 1,172 vice-resorts were located in 575 tenement-houses in Manhattan, but when the supplementary report was made, in November, it was learned there were only 482 such places, with 771 inmates. The whole method of conducting business has been changed. The revelry, the drinking, and noise which were prevalent under the old system have been abolished, it was found. Under the heading of disorderly hotels the report states that in 1912 103 hotels were discovered in Manhattan which were classified as being disorderly or suspicious. The number classified as disorderly was 90. In the course of the present investigation 56 such hotels were reported in Manhattan.

"Three years ago the investigators sent out by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., found 765 saloons where women entered the back rooms unescorted. . . . A report upon street-conditions shows that open solicitation has almost entirely disappeared, while the number of women in vice-resorts and on the streets counted in 1912 was 14,926, while in the recent investigation 1,347 were found on the streets and 2,342 in resorts."

The face of the figures shows New York to be growing moral, observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* dubiously, but "Is the volume of vice decreasing?" Asking thus it adds:

"Unfortunately vice does not end, even in its commercial form, because there no longer is a segregated, or recognized, vice-section. And there is one thing that can be said in favor of open, sordid, commercial vice: it does not mislead innocence or disarm the unwary. The combination of cabaret and 'easy' hotel, which, as every one knows, is a conspicuous feature of New York life, not only lures respectable young women into dangerous surroundings, but also provides the vocationally immoral women with exceptional facilities."

ENGLISH CHURCHES IN GERMANY

THE SITUATION of the English Church in Germany has been in a sense rather anomalous during the war-period, considering the way other things English have been treated. It is true that all these churches, save the one in Berlin, have been closed, but the Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe tells in the London *Evening Standard* of many little marks of consideration that soften the asperity of the relations of these two peoples in other respects. Nowhere in Europe, declares this ecclesiastic, who holds his commission as assistant to the Bishop of London, have the English clergy "been so thoroughly happy in their work, so glad to be there, so unprepared for leaving, as in Germany." There were twenty-two in all at the end of July, 1914, "well distributed throughout the Empire, and some of them with really beautiful churches, as at Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Freiburg, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Hanover, and Hamburg." It would be difficult to estimate the influence which the British clergy have exercised in Germany, this Bishop asserts, "not only among the members of our British communities, but among Germans who knew England." Their work was mainly among the vast number of British girls teaching and nursing in families. He continues:

"Now, with the solitary exception of Berlin, every one of our churches has been closed and all our chaplains sent home. We have not closed any German churches in this country, and have not up to the present, except in one special case, required their clergy to return to Germany unless they wished it. Many of our own returned clergy have felt keenly disappointed at not being allowed to remain and minister to British prisoners of war. Still, we feel very thankful that the Rev. H. M. Williams has been permitted to keep at his post at Berlin. It is believed that the Emperor ordered that St. George's should not be closed—it was his mother's church—nor its chaplain prevented from carrying on all his ministrations as usual; but whether this is so or not, Mr. Williams has been able to take his three services every Sunday, as well as to visit the two great camps at Ruhleben (civilian) and Döberitz (military) for British prisoners. In addition to this he has visited thirty-nine other camps, and in due time will no doubt visit all of them—two hundred in number.

"It is also only fair and right to say that all our other clergy, tho compelled to leave their homes and all that they had—one only, the chaplain at Stuttgart, has been allowed to remove his furniture—have spoken most gratefully of the great kindness and courtesy shown to them by Germans of all classes. Many of them were deeply touched by having money prest upon them by kindly neighbors on the eve of departure, with the confident assurance, 'We know you will pay it back when you are able.'"

The Church and the clergy, he continues, have been held in the greatest respect in Germany; and he goes on with some reflections on the possibilities of the future:

"There are certain serious defects in Lutheranism which make me think that our Church may yet have a real work to do, and services to render, in Protestant Germany. Some may consider that this is not the time to speak of them, but thoughtful people will even now be continually thinking of what is to be done for the 'healing of the nations' when this appalling struggle is over. In thinking, and it is, I confess, with a somewhat sinking heart, of our Church's work in Germany in the immediate future, I do not expect the difficulties in the way to come from its people, but from our own. I feel that our own countrymen have been so deeply shocked, and rightly so, at the terrible things we have heard and read, and many of us seen, that they will not even think of living in Germany again for years."

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THE "AMENS" OF THE GERMAN ARMY

THE CHAPLAINS of the German Army, whose functions seem in many respects to be much the same as those of the offices of the British Y. M. C. A., described in another article, deserve some figurative description, says an Evangelical chaplain in the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*. They are dubbed "the amens to the Our Father," and the cognomen holds over from the remark of a witty Berliner in 1866 at the close of the Seven Weeks' War. The chaplains have not only prayed with their men, we are told, but have also helped them to bide in patience and intrepidity the disheartening interval of convalescence. Libraries and club-rooms have been established, lectures and concerts provided, and knacks of craftsmanship encouraged to while away the time. Incidentally they do their part in the great military system by dwelling strongly in their talks to the men on the theme of love of country, so that many a time it happens as the speaker finishes that his hearers vociferate their readiness to return to the front. Instead of their usual black costume, army chaplains wear one of field-gray with an arm-band of violet silk on which is stamped a red cross. On a chain hung from the neck they carry a silver cross, which in the case of Catholic clergymen bears an effigy of the Crucified, while that of the Evangelical is plain. Division chaplains accompany their regiments right up to the enemy's lines, and before the fighting begins utter words of encouragement and exhortation to the men. Once the fighting is under way they are busily occupied with tending the wounded, administering the sacrament, cheering them with God's word, and receiving their last wishes and greetings to be communicated to their relatives. This work of the chaplain not infrequently is done under the enemy's fire, and some of them have been killed while so engaged. We read then:

A GERMAN "SOLDIERS' HOME"

Somewhere in France.

"Military conditions permit only the simplest form of divine service in the field without regard to the customary Sunday observance. Thus the dome of the war-chaplain's church is usually the open sky, and the music that accompanies the service is often the roar and hissing of the bombs and shrapnel of the foe. Because of this fact the church is not infrequently moved from a spot that makes too fair a target. . . . What is strictly formal of the church has no place here; but such services as these leave a deeper and more lasting impression on our soldiers than many a celebration of pomp in a magnificent church. The Catholics have adopted the expedient of building a compact and tasteful high altar to be carried about in an automobile so that their men may be able to hear mass. During divine service, whether of the Catholics or the Protestants, the men hold in their hands the little army hymn-book, a copy of which is given to each soldier as he leaves for the front."

Here the writer notes with especial pride what care and tenderness the Germans manifest in the cemeteries built for their soldiers that have fallen on foreign soil. But besides praying over their graves, the chaplain must also write to folk back home with what word he may have from him that is gone, and with what word he may himself devise to comfort them in their sorrow. Away from the fighting-line and among the troops that are being held in readiness the chaplain has greater opportunity to get into touch with the individual than he has when actually at the front. Here he supplies their reading-matter. Turning then to the labors of the chaplains in hospitals, the writer tells us:

"An intruder that is as dangerous and contagious as many a disease is *ennui*. So with evening lectures and readings the chaplain essays to divert the mind of his tired and wounded comrades. Then almost always among our people there are those of some gift or other that they proffer at its best in the wards. (The soldiers' musical instrument in the world-war, both in hospital and on the march, is the mouth-organ, which our men have christened the 'snout-organ.' Hardly ever does a chaplain make his tour of the wards without having one of these welcome instruments in his pocket.) Here and there among the hospitals certain rooms have been reserved for regular series of entertainment and concerts.

"Another duty of the chaplain in the long stretch of the war is to keep the spirit of the fatherland burning bright in the souls of the men and not permit it to flicker in the monotony of day after day. Of help in this connection is the fact that almost without exception among our men there exists a keen craving for correct information about current political events and their significance. And it often happens that when a chaplain has heartened and encouraged his audience through a talk on the spirit of the fatherland, as he closes they will lift up their hands shouting: 'Now let us go back to the front and get after those Frenchmen again!' And to those that have been brought from the noise and murk of the lines to the quiet of the hospital he can utter as they lie on their sick-bed words of assurance and confidence that Germany's affairs in the world are in the lead."

DILEMMA OF THE ENGLISH CLERGY—The clergy of England are presented with a serious dilemma. "Men of all classes" are called to the ranks in defense of the State. On the other hand, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who as spiritual heads of the Church of England are also part of the State, assert that the clergy as a class should not serve. England is thus officially divided against herself, and the press, lay and clerical, are filled with letters on the subject. "If the argument were not over an established church," observes the Hartford *Courant*, "there would be no argument, the man in the pulpit being as free as the man in the pew." The London *Daily Telegraph*, while leaning to the view that clergymen should serve like other men, admits the controversial nature of the point:

"The archbishops obviously hold that just as a munition-worker may discharge his duty to the State by staying at home and making munitions, so a clergyman may be regarded as having a special kind of function in the State, as valuable in its way as fighting in the trenches. To this the only answer turns on a practical issue. The value of the worker in munitions is obvious and patent, because we see the results of his industry. The other kind of value, to which the episcopate appeals, is, of course, not to be estimated in tangible fashion, being of its very nature a spiritual and not a material influence. Thus the whole discussion turns on the extremely controversial point as to whether the Church of England, which broke with certain extreme forms of sacerdotalism in the past, still acknowledges a real, tho possibly veiled, sacerdotalism in reference to her clergy; and, above all, whether the ultimate appeal in a case of this kind is to the verdict of archbishops or to the conscience of the individual."

The Courant thinks it a fair conjecture that "a good many of the younger clergy will finally find their way into the trenches," and bases this opinion on the *Telegraph's* assertion that "the attitude adopted by the ecclesiastical authorities is strongly resented by a large body of patriotic young clergy and by a larger body of the faithful laity."

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CURRENT POETRY

THE death of Stephen Phillips has robbed poetry of a conscientious and accomplished artist. In his youth he was something more: he was a dramatic poet whose high inspiration and noble command of language led the critics, not unreasonably, to prophesy that his name would one day stand not far below that of Milton himself. He did not fulfil the glorious promise of his youth, but he was a sincere and faithful craftsman, imaginative, skilful, and lofty in purpose, beyond question first in rank among the dramatic poets of his generation. His lyrics have the simple grandeur of utterance which marks his dramatic poems; that which we quote is typical. It appeared in the London *Westminster Gazette* at about the time of his death.

A SICILIAN NIGHT

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

O for that deep Sicilian night,
When all the stars were burning bright,
And ocean, in a slumber bound,
Gave but a sleepless, gentle sound.
There, by that heavy, glimmering tide,
We were together, side by side,
And I held you to me so fast;
There was no future and no past:
We were a part of consciousness,
That, suffering, makes to life no less.
Only a quivering moment then
And an immortal, boundless ken;
Until I knew you for my own
Beside the faint, eternal moon.
And you were I, and I was you,
In brief transparency of view.
A world all silent and all sheen,
All possible that might have been.
We spoke no more than do the dead,
But we were mute with Life instead.
O for that deep Sicilian night,
When for an instant all was Light.

Ruthenian poetry—in fact, Ruthenian literature in general—is almost unknown among English-speaking people. But in the Ruthenian tongue, which is a minor Slavonic idiom between Russian, Servian, and Polish, there have been written ballads, Mr. C. L. Voynich tells us, as picturesquely powerful as those of the Scotch Border. He has put into well-wrought English verse some of the work of Taras Shevchenko, a nineteenth-century peasant poet of the Ukraine. From "Six Lyrics from the Ruthenian of Taras Shevchenko" (Elkin Mathews) we quote two interesting examples of this little-known poetry. The first was written while the poet was in prison for a political offense. It has a melancholy charm, and the author's love of country and simple piety are appealingly exprest.

A LYRIC

BY TARAS SHEVCHENKO

(*English Translation by C. L. Voynich*)

Only friend, clear evening twilight,
Come and talk to me!
Cross the hills to share my prison
Very secretly.
Tell me how the sun in splendor
Sets behind the hill;
How the Dnieper lasses carry
Pitchers down to fill;
How the broad-leaved sycamore
Flings his branches wide;
How the willow kneels to pray
By the river-side;
How her green bows kiss the water
Trailing, half asleep,
And unchristened ghosts of babies
Swing from them and weep;

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TAFT

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WILSON

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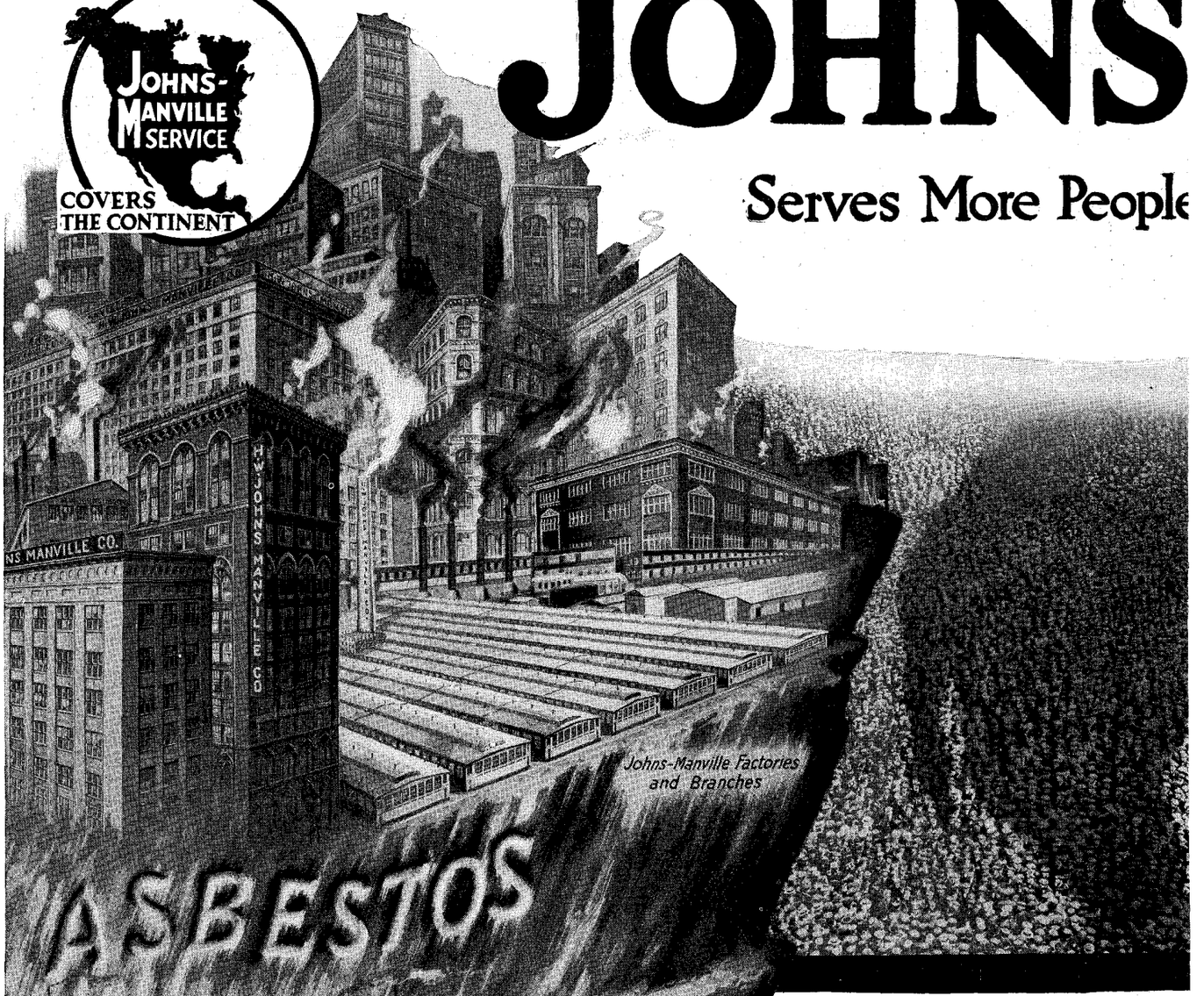

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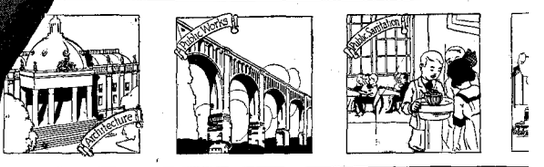

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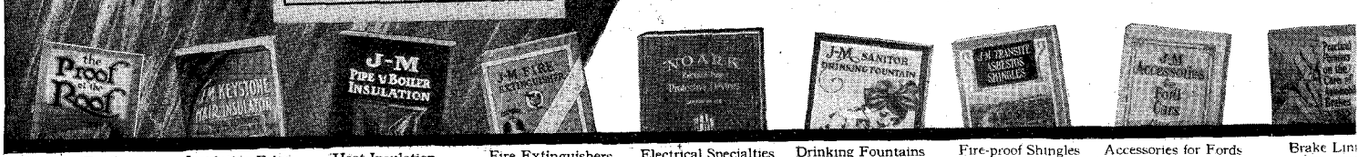
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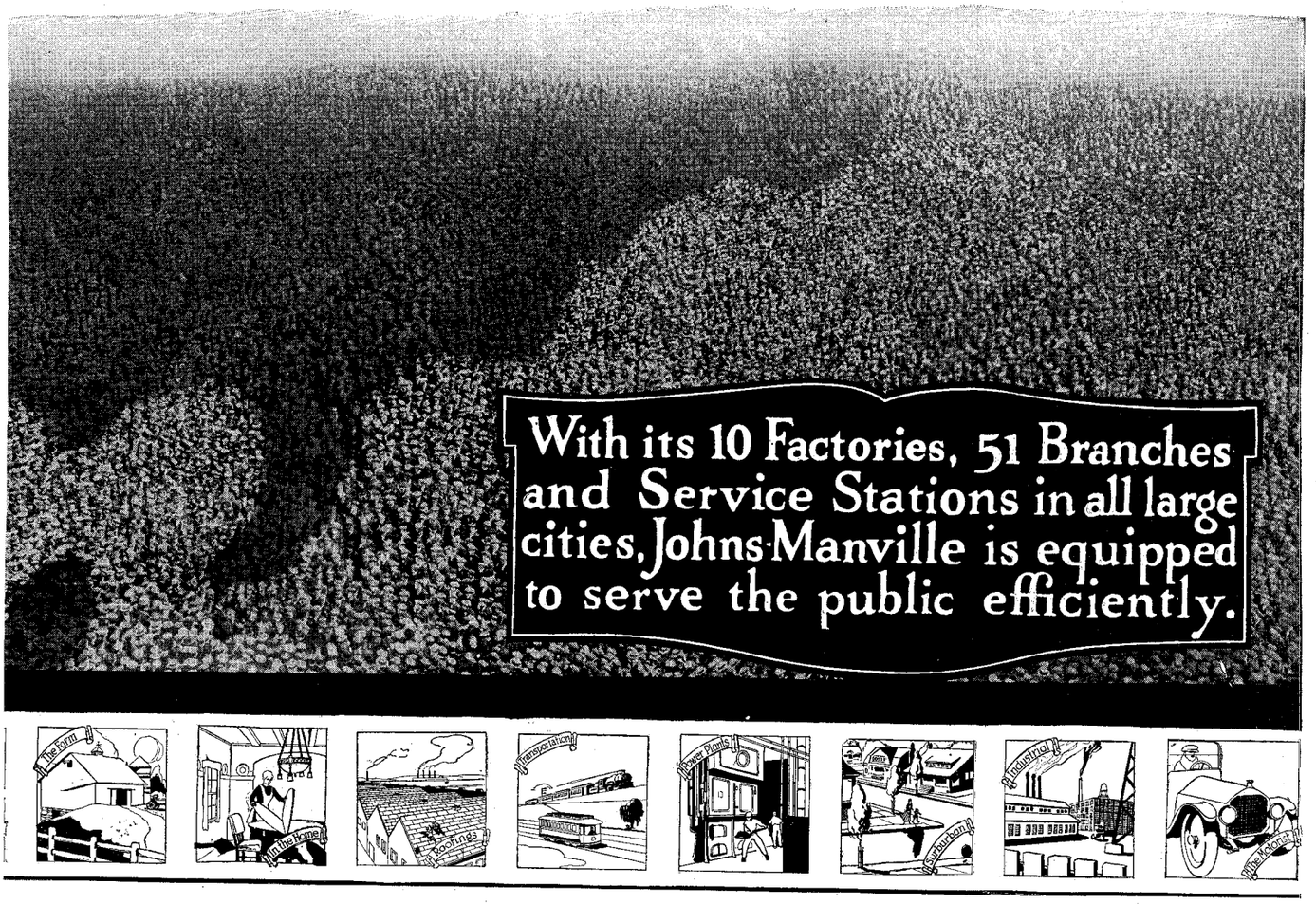
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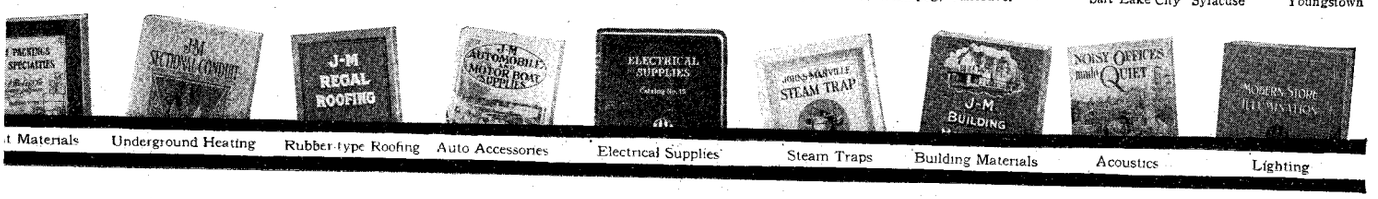

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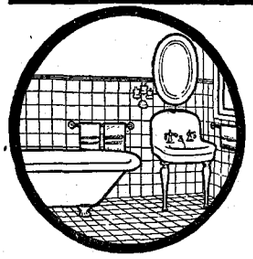

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How lost souls at lonely crossroads
Cower, wild and dumb,
When the owl shrieks from the alder
Of the wrath to come;
How the magic flowers open
At the moonbeam's touch. . . .
But of men, what would you tell me—
Me, who know so much?
Far too much! And you know nothing;
Why, you understand
Nothing of what men are doing
Now, in my dear land.
But I know, and I will tell you,
Tell you, without end. . . .
When you speak with God to-morrow,
Look you tell Him, friend.

Here is a poem which Shevchenko wrote about a month before his death, while he was an exile in Russia. It has an atmosphere of bleak pessimism which seems appropriate to his desolate last days in the frozen North.

WINTER

By Taras Shevchenko

(*English Translation by C. L. Voynich*)

Thy youth is over; time has brought
Winter upon thee; hope is grown
Chill as the north wind; thou art old.
Sit thou in thy dark house alone;
With no man converse shalt thou hold,
With no man shalt take counsel; naught,
Naught art thou, naught be thy desire,
Sit still alone by thy dead fire
Till hope shall mock thee, fool, again,
Blinding thine eyes with frosty gleams,
Vexing thy soul with dreams, with dreams
Like snowflakes in the empty plain.
Sit thou alone, alone and dumb;
Cry not for spring, it will not come.
It will not enter at thy door,
Nor make thy garden green once more,
Nor cheer with hope thy withered age,
Nor loose thy spirit from her cage. . . .
Sit still, sit still! Thy life is spent;
Naught art thou, be with naught content.

Mr. William Allen White has written a long and powerful poem about his beloved Kansas. It is a poetical survey of the State's history. It is too long to be quoted entire, but the stanzas which we reprint below show the vigor and dignity of the poem. "The Kansas Spirit Speaks" first appeared in the journal *Teaching*, published by the Kansas Normal School at Emporia.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT SPEAKS

By William Allen White

. . . One May
There came a day
When men rode on these plains and hills,
Hating and fighting and burning their souls;
Slaking the thirst that kills
With malice that seared them like coals.
Then out of the depths of the mud,
In the black muck of mad hearts,
War blossomed red.
And I, even I, drew the blood,
I fashioned their hell-blooming arts,
I checkered my woof with the dead.

And man said God was asleep,
And crouched before Moloch or Baal,
When slowly from out of the deep
I saw all the blood blossoms pale
And fruit in the fruitage of peace.
Yea, out of those hideous loams,
Out of the hate-dregs and lees,
Rose love—fair love and its homes.
For evil, wrong, error, and sin
That trap, leash, handcuff, or pain
Man in the midst of life's thrall
Are hurdles that help us to win—
Win through the strength that we gain
Whether we clear them or fall.
For tho we lose at Time's goal,
Yet we know life in this earth
Reaches its highest worth
Not in the cheap
Gold counters we keep,
Nor in the crops we reap,
But in the growth of soul.
Thus evil in God's will
Is good disguised as ill.

And so
The pictures go.
Here sorrow is pied with joy,
And there is what seems like a break
In the web itself; but no, see
The figure which seems to annoy
As a fragment—observe your mistake?—
Is only the plan spreading free.
Here comes a vast, crazy joke,
A prank of some harlequin brain;
But lo, 'twas the Dreamer who spoke
Through a fool in the Lord's high disdain—
Disdain for the pride of the wise,
In love for the weak who could rise,
In scorn for the thews of the strong,
In love for one curst by the throng.
So God dreams each epoch its lot.
And here in this strip called a State,
Good men or bad times or not,
The picture designed here by fate
Seen small or peered at from the marge
Blights faith, stings hope, mildews love;
But prayed over—viewed from above,
There God's scroll is written in large.

Seldom in these days of poets overmuch concerned with the nuances of their own emotions, or with the highly artificial technique of what is called, ridiculously enough, *vers libre*, do we find so spontaneous and simple a poem as that which we quote below. The stanzas, with their most musical rhythm and their abundance of color, are akin to some of the best devotional poetry of Digby Dolben. We take it from *Scribner's Magazine:*

MARY SHEPHERDESS

By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall

When the heron's in the high wood and the last long furrow's sown,
With the herded cloud before her and her sea-sweet raiment blown,
Comes Mary, Mary Shepherdess, a-seeking for her own.

Saint James he calls the righteous folk, Saint John he calls the kind,
Saint Peter calls the valiant men all to loose or bind,
But Mary seeks the little souls that are so hard to find.

All the little sighing souls born of dust's despair,
They who fed on bitter bread when the world was bare—
Frighted of the glory gates and the starry stair.

All about the windy down, housing in the ling,
Underneath the alder-bough, linnet-light they cling,
Frighted of the shining house where the martyrs sing.

Crying in the ivy bloom, fingering at the pane,
Grieving in the hollow dark, lone along the rain—
Mary, Mary Shepherdess, gathers them again.

And Oh, the wandering women know, in workhouse and in shed.
They dream on Mary Shepherdess with doves about her head,
And pleasant posies in her hand, and sorrow comforted.

Sighing: There's my little lass, faring fine and free.
There's the little lad I laid by the holly-tree,
Dreaming: There's my nameless bairn laughing at her knee.

When the bracken harvest's gathered and the frost is on the loam,
When the dream goes out in silence and the ebb runs out in foam,
Mary, Mary Shepherdess, she bids the lost lambs home.

If I had a little maid to turn my tears away,
If I had a little lad to lead me when I'm gray,
All to Mary Shepherdess they'd fold their hands and pray.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW TO WRITE VERSE AND LIVE

ONE of the most deserted places in the world nowadays is the poet's garret. There is an even deeper than poetic gloom up there in the mansard, and the property crust of bread and wine-bottle candlestick reign in silent desolation shrouded in the dust of years. For the poet has quit the chimney-pots of Bohemia for the flesh-pots of Philistia, and has learned the art of Making Verse Pay. Alfred Noyes does it and Walt Mason does it, as do Berton Braley, John Masefield, Franklin P. Adams, and numbers of others—poets, lyricists, versifiers, and even "vers librettists." One of this number is Arthur Guiterman, whose bread was formerly won on the staff of *Life*. His verse varies, but the unforgettable title of one characteristic effusion is "The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup." His "Laughing Muse," recently published by Harpers, contains a variety of proofs that the poet of to-day need not starve. Interviewed by Joyce Kilmer for the New York *Times*, Mr. Guiterman admits that there are still a few obstacles in the way of the beginner, and agrees that a poet determined to devote the whole of his first few years to the composition of an epic might well have difficulty in finding sustenance; but on the whole, he insists, poetry pays, and he gives as the result of his own experience a few hints how to make certain of this:

I suppose the best thing for the young poet to do would be to write on as many subjects as possible, including those of intense interest to himself. What interests him intensely is sure to interest others, and the number of others whom it interests will depend on how close he is by nature to the mind of his place and time. He should get some sort of regular work so that he need not depend at first upon the sale of his writings. This work need not necessarily be literary in character, altho it would be advisable for him to get employment in a magazine or newspaper office, so that he may get in touch with the conditions governing the sale of manuscript.

He should write on themes suggested by the day's news. He should write topical verse; if there is a political campaign on he should write verse bearing upon that; if a great catastrophe occurs, he should write about that, but he must not write on these subjects in a commonplace manner.

He should send his verses to the daily papers, for they are the publications most interested in topical verse. But also he should attempt to sell his work to the magazines, which pay better prices than the newspapers. If it is in him to do so, he should write humorous verse, for there is always a good market for humorous verse that is worth printing. He should look up the publishers of holiday-cards, and submit to them Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter verses, for which he would receive, probably, about $5 apiece. He should write advertising verses, and he should, perhaps, make an alliance with some artist with whom he can work, each supplementing the work of the other.

The province of the interviewer is to draw his victim out, and then, when he is gaily cavorting in the midst of generalities, to plunge into him the harpoon of the interrogative embarrassing. Thus it is that Mr. Kilmer takes this moment to ask the businesslike poet if he would give such advice as this to Keats. But the deadly gaff fails to penetrate. "Yes, certainly," answers Mr. Guiterman, and continues:

Please understand that our hypothetical poet must all the time be doing his own work, writing the sort of verse which he specially desires to write. If his pot-boiling is honestly done, it will help him with his other work.

He must study the needs and limitations of the various publications. He must recognize the fact that just because he has certain powers it does not follow that everything he writes will be desired by the editors. Marked ability and market ability are different propositions.

There is high precedent for this course. You asked if I would give this advice to the young Keats. Why not, when Shakespeare himself followed the line of action of which I spoke? He began as a lyric poet, a writer of sonnets. He wrote plays because he saw that the demand was for plays, and because he wanted to make a living and more than a living. But because he was Shakespeare his plays are what they are.

There are at least sixteen commandments for the poet who would eke out his existence at verse. They are as follows:

Don't think of yourself as a poet, and don't dress the part.

Don't classify yourself as a member of any special school or group.

Don't call your quarters a garret or a studio.

Don't frequent exclusively the company of writers.

Don't think of any class of work that you feel moved to do as either beneath you or above you.

Don't complain of lack of appreciation. (In the long run no really good published work can escape appreciation.)

Don't think you are entitled to any special rights, privileges, and immunities as a literary person, or have any more reason to consider your possible lack of fame a grievance against the world than has any shipping-clerk or traveling-salesman.

Don't speak of poetic license or believe that there is any such thing.

Don't tolerate in your own work any flaws in rhythm, rime, melody, or grammar.

Don't use "e'er" for "ever," "o'er" for "over," "whenas" or "what time" for "when," or any of the "poetical" commonplaces of the past.

Don't say "did go" for "went," even if you need an extra syllable.

Don't omit articles or prepositions for the sake of the rhythm.

Don't have your book published at your own expense by any house that makes a practise of publishing at the author's expense.

Don't write poems about unborn babies.

Don't—don't write hymns to the Great God Pan. He is dead, let him rest in peace!

Don't write what everybody else is writing.

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"HAMLET" À LA MODE

WHO is the actor, great or small, who has not paid Shakespeare the secret compliment of a yearning to play *Hamlet* on Broadway? Of those who have longed in vain, many were possibly too keenly aware of their inaptitude for that famous rôle, and for this reason resigned their ambition. Would it not be only fair, then, for William Shakespeare, were he in the flesh, to return the compliment and rewrite "Hamlet" to suit the various stars who wish to play him? So thinks Mr. Robert C. Benchley, who in the January *Vanity Fair* undertakes to perform that office. We find an excellent version of "Hamlet" for Charlie Chaplin, rich in clowns, a comic *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern*, trap-doors, ghosts, and so on. De Wolf Hopper has a few attractive songs and an opportunity to recite "Casey at the Bat" in the place of the well-worn soliloquy. *Ophelia's* mad scene is appropriately arranged and staged for Miss Eva Tanguay; and a lively paraphrase is made for Mr. George M. Cohan, wherein he may use the "Broadway at Night" scene to which he is so attached, and also introduce a chorus "drest in the American flag at half-mast." One of the most poignant scenes is arranged for Frank Tinney—the man who made the orchestra-conductor famous. It is as follows:

ACT I. SCENE 1. *A Platform before the Castle House.*

Preliminary choruses by Lady Ghosts, dances by the Castle Family, songs by the King, dialog between Polonius and Laertes, and chorus of Female Grave-diggers.

Enter Hamlet. (*Advances to front of stage and addresses conductor.*)

Hello, Walter! How are you? I don't really care how you are, I don't, but I have to ask you that to get the act started. Say, want ter see somethin' I got, Walter?

CONDUCTOR: No, thanks, Frank.

HAMLET: Look, Walter. That's not what you're to say, it isn't. Don't yer remember, Walter? We had it fixt 'at I was ter come up and say ter you, "Want ter see w'at I got, Walter?" and you was ter say, "Why, yes, Frank, w'at have yer got?" Don't yer remember? Now, le's begin it again. An', Walter. Le's use our beans this time. Now, we'll ferget all 'at we did wrong and begin all over. An' don't crab it this time. . . . All ready? . . . All ri', now. . . . Want ter see w'at I got, Walter?

CONDUCTOR: Why yes, Frank, what have you got?

HAMLET (*Drawing skull out from under blouse*): Look, Walt, a deadhead! I got it from the box-office, I did. . . . Now, Walt, you want ter ask me, "Whose head is it, or was it?" See, 'at's w'at you ask me. Now, go ahead, "Whose head was it, Frank?" Go ahead, ask me.

CONDUCTOR: Well, whose head was it, Frank?

HAMLET: Why, Walter, 'at was young Yorick's. . . . Now you say, "What, not Harry Yorrick, 'at use ter play second-base on the Giants?" See? Ask me that, Walter.

CONDUCTOR: What, not Harry Yorrick, the old Giant second baseman? How do you know that, Frank?

HAMLET: Here, Walter, you're goin' too fast. That "How do yer know?" question doesn't come for a minute er so, it doesn't. . . . Well, all right. Let it go. . . . You've ast me how do I know it was Harry Yorrick, the old Giant second baseman? All right, I'll tell yer how I know. . . . It's goin' ter be a riot, Walter. I have ter laff myself at it. . . . You ast me how I know it was Harry Yorrick, the guy 'at lost the Series fer the Giants in 1877? Well, Walter, I tell yer. . . . I reco'nized the bone!

(*More dances by the Castle Family.*)

CURTAIN.

For William Gillette, of course, a different series of scenes is chosen. As we read, it becomes apparent that Shakespeare, in the scenes with the strolling players, was confessedly allied with the Münsterberg school of criminal psychology. We read:

ACT I. SCENE 1. *A Platform before the Castle.*

Enter Hamlet and Horatio. Hamlet in a dressing-gown and smoking a briar pipe.

HAMLET: You say, Horatio, that this apparition you saw on the parapet walked with a slight limp?

HORATIO: Yes, my lord, and had red mud on his boot-tops.

HAMLET: Red mud! Excellent! You know my methods, Horatio; apply them. This looks like nasty business.

CURTAIN.

ACT II. SCENE 2. *A Graveyard.*

Hamlet and Horatio are discovered looking at a skull.

HAMLET: This is strange, Horatio. A skull, and no skeleton attached. Surely the man wasn't always like this. Else how would he have got about? There has been foul play here somewhere.

HORATIO: Do you mean that—

HAMLET: I mean just that. I knew this man Yorick. He never was detached like this. Mark my words, Horatio, this is a clue. . . . But hush! who is this? Quick, out of the way! (*they retire behind an urn*).

Enter King, Queen, and three small ones.

HAMLET: There, Horatio, is the man that did the deed!

HORATIO: What deed, my lord?

HAMLET: Why, the deed we are investigating: the murder of the King of Denmark.

HORATIO: Good-night! I didn't know we had finished up the Case of the Seven Gooseberry Pits!

HAMLET: My dear, Horatio! You know my methods; apply them. And, by the way, you might slip your chlorin bomb into your pocket. I look for a bad night.

CURTAIN.

ACT III. SCENE 1. *A Hall in the Castle.*

Enter King, Queen, Hautboys, and Busboys.

KING: I dread these amateur theatrical affairs. I've got lots of work I ought to be doing to-night.

QUEEN: Well, we have to go through with them to keep up appearances. Do you think any one suspects?

KING: No one but the police, thank Heaven!

Enter Troupe of Players. Hamlet in and hides himself under the throne. Players proceed to act out a of burglary. No effect on the King. they rehearse an arson plot, with no eme

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tional indication of guilt from the King. A representation of the crime of mayhem is then portrayed. The King roars with laughter. Hamlet appears from under throne and snaps handcuffs on the King.

HAMLET: They're looking for you at Scotland Yard. I drop the case here. Horatio, I'll tell you all about it on the way back to London. Have you got that vial of scopolapin with you? This has been a nasty business.

CURTAIN.

BRESNAHAN'S LUCKY "STEALS"

ONE of the favorite sports of Manager Bresnahan is getting caught between life's bases, whence he invariably dodges his way to safety. New emphasis is laid on this aspect of his baseball career by the news of his deposition from the managership of the Chicago Nationals to make room for that prodigal son, Joe Tinker. That sounds like bad luck, but it is not. As "Rice," of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, remarks, Bresnahan "has no opportunity to experience the seamy side of life and write the great American novel," for Dame Fortune has ever been an April lady to him and favored him most when she seemed to frown. "Roger has tearfully reached the conclusion," it appears, "that he must be a plutocrat for the rest of his life." At any rate, there is a good, husky rumor to the effect that some pals of his are going to give him a forty-sixth birthday present—tho not necessarily waiting for June 14 to arrive before they do it—of the American Toledos, to let him play with them as he likes. Meanwhile, he will be able to scrape along financially on what the Chicago team must pay him for the two years of his contract that are yet to run. A brief summary of his career reveals similar instances in the past:

Bresnahan jumped from the Chicago Nationals to Baltimore. There, through the instrumentality of McGraw, he switched from pitching to catching. He never was a great pitcher, but he became one of the greatest catchers of this generation.

He jumped from Baltimore to New York in the middle of the 1902 season, at an increase in salary, and the Baltimore team blew up at the end of that season.

He was canned by St. Louis, which gave him a chance to collect money for two years' services he never rendered, and to sell himself to Chicago for a small barrel of coin.

He has now been canned by Chicago, will collect for two more years of unrendered service, and will probably land as president and manager of a club in the strongest minor league in the country.

One more jump and he will land in the Senate or the White House.

The writer tells us that this Irish favorite of fortune was once a detective. How far he might have followed this career, had he not had finally his shoes stolen almost off his feet by a thief whom he never could succeed in catching, will never be known, but his sleuthing around the diamond has shown him the good luck in being caught by

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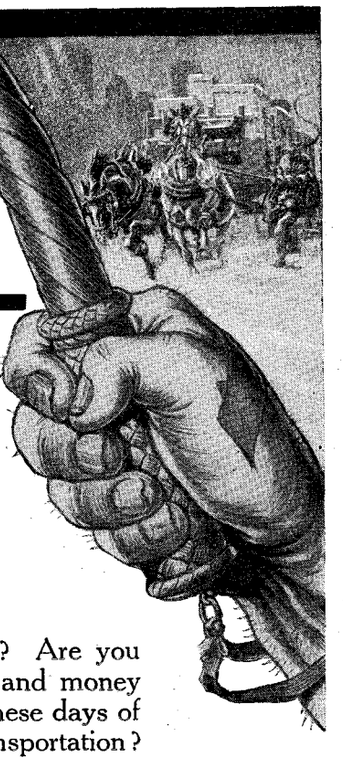

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And all the demand for that motor, on which fine car buyers will insist, must be met by us alone.

A 76 HORSEPOWER CAR

Here is the smallest motor ever built with 76 horsepower capacity. And the lightest.

The size is identical with the Hudson Six-40, yet it shows 80 per cent more efficiency.

It out-performs all other types.

There never was such flexibility, such quick response, such quiet operation. Never such reserve power without greater size and weight.

There never was a stock car which could speed like this, or creep like this, or pick up so quickly, or glide with such bird-like motion.

And all this is due to ending vibration. It is the very acme in motor attainments.

ALSO LUXURIOUS CARS

This patented motor makes the Hudson the great car of the day. Men who want the best must have it. So we have embodied all the luxuries which that class demands.

The bodies are entirely new creations. They are new in design, in finish, in upholstery, and in features like the double-cowl. In all respects—down to smallest details—they mark the limit in fine body-building.

We do not need to argue that fact. Hudson eminence in these respects is apparent at a glance.

MEETS EVERY MAN'S WANT

Today men who want the superlative car will find that we control it. Any comparison will prove that to their satisfaction.

But we also want to urge what the Super-Six means in economy to those who seek it.

Despite its power, this motor is small and light. The lack of vibration reduces friction to minimum—a vast saving in fuel and in wear.

And our mammoth production gives you a value unmatched among quality cars.

If you have any idea of paying even $100.0, you will find actual savings to outweigh the difference in the Hudson Super-Six.

On exhibit at all Hudson showrooms.

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1375 at Detroit.

Five Other Styles of Bodies

World's Records Broken

All Records up to 100 Miles

At Sheepshead Bay, a 7-Passenger Super-Six—a stock car—made fastest time for a Touring Car, in official tests, under supervision of American Automobile Association.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging ***74.67 miles per hour,*** with driver and passenger.

Previous best stock car time was made with a multi-cylinder car carrying driver only.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.

Two laps made at 76.75 miles per hour.

Standing start to 50 miles per hour in 16.2 sec. A new record in quick acceleration.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

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misfortune between two sacks. Much of this may be due to the sort of man he is, of which the writer tells us:

Bresnahan has one of those personalities on the field that make the individual ball-player deeply interesting to the fan. He is an exceptionally quick thinker, and, moreover, is exceptionally quick and capable in acting on his thoughts. He is mechanically as able a catcher as the game has, even if in these days he is heavy and is showing in his face the results of his twenty years in the grind of the sport.

The first ten years he was in the business was a period when the woods were full of ball-players who spent all their spare time thinking about baseball. That habit has sort of declined in this degenerate age, but not with Roger. He still thinks, talks, plays, and dreams baseball, and there is not a better-informed man on either the subtleties or the rough stuff of the pastime than is the hero of this sketch.

One day when he was managing the Cardinals and they were in Brooklyn, Roger was catching. He caught four pitchers in a row who could not have fooled the batter on a grammar-school nine. The further the game went the worse the pitchers became, and the more Roger raved. Finally, in disgust, he yanked off his pad and protector, grabbed a flinger's glove from the bench, sent in a substitute catcher, and himself finished on the mound. And he did better than any of his four predecessors.

TRIUMPHANT GALVESTON

IT takes much more than a storm to wreck Galveston. So it would seem, at least, from the reports that the Southern port has been proudly displaying since the beginning of the year. All sorts of reckless assertions were made concerning the damage done by the great Gulf storm of August 16 and 17, and many Northern newspapers seemed willing to believe that in spite of her admirable preparedness in building her sea-wall barriers, Galveston had suffered even more damage than in previous tempests. One Northern paper had the wind whisking a stone bench across the bay. Why the rest of the city was left behind was not explained. It was easy to make mistakes, for the storm was a mighty one and the damage elsewhere almost unprecedented; and it was true enough that the town did suffer, but Galveston doesn't let a little thing like that interfere with business, as becomes apparent when we read of the many records smashed by this city in 1915. In practically every line of endeavor, declares *The Daily News* in its New Year's summary, 1914 was outstript. The record-breaking record is given thus in brief:

Actual clearings at Galveston banks in 1915 were $233,776,686, and in 1914 they were $179,015,725—a gain of 30 per cent.

Galveston banks had a volume of business in 1915 of $1,139,734,000, and in 1914 the volume of business amounted to $1,041,727,000—an increase of $98,007,000.

Exports at the port of Galveston in 1915 were valued at $214,896,368, and in 1914 the exports totaled $188,030,538, showing an increase of $26,865,830.

Galveston enjoyed in 1915 what was probably the greatest building boom in its history. Building-permits totaled 3,578, the total value of which was $2,311,950. In the ten previous years, 1914 showed the greatest building activity, but there were three times as many permits issued in 1915 as in 1914, and the value of the 1915 building was twice as great as in the previous twelve months.

Freight-cars handled by the Galveston Wharf Company and the Southern Pacific Terminal Company, combined, in 1915, totaled 177,958, while in 1914 the total reached 167,821, indicating a marked increase in freight passing through the port.

Receipts at the Galveston post-office in 1915 were $199,367.34, and in 1914 $198,159.53—an increase of $1,207.81.

An increased population is indicated by the fact that there were more births and more deaths in Galveston in 1915 than in 1914. An increase in marriage licenses and automobile licenses is also a matter of official record.

Just why Galveston is so popular as a resort city is told by the yearly summary of the United States weather bureau. The highest temperature registered during the year was 91 degrees, while the bureau's records for the past forty-four years show 10,797 sunshiny days and but 3,447 cloudy days.

If all this shows the value of preparedness against Gulf storms, and stands as a tribute to the energy and pluck of Galveston merchants in their endeavor to rebuild their city and conduct business as usual, there is also another side to the matter, and one particularly of interest to Northerners. New York has become the great center of our country's foreign trade, and yet New York is singularly ill-fitted for that purpose. Its port conveniences the New York *World* lately characterized as "costly and antiquated," which inevitably "keep both car and ship waiting." Meanwhile, Galveston has the most modern dock facilities, and one of the finest harbors on the Gulf. Why should we here suffer from such congestion of traffic as has recently paralyzed trade in the East when perhaps half of the material that is heaped up on the road to New York awaiting transportation might just as easily be shipped South to a finer port? This is the trend of Southern thought, and it does not seem exactly unreasonable. Says the *News* editorial page:

Shipping at Galveston is burdened by none of the costly delays that flow from a condition of unpreparedness to expedite commerce when it is extraordinarily heavy. This is due not to the greater extent of wharf facilities, but to their superior convenience, brought about by the proximity of wharves to shipside. Obviously, in extent, the Galveston water-front would not make a handsome showing in comparison with the mile after mile of public and private wharves of New York. That is an acquisition of the future which, too, will come.

Galveston's superior facilities are de-

Weis

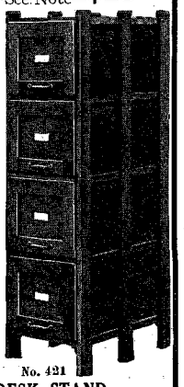
Filing Desk Keeps Your Records At Your Finger Tips

Solid Oak, as shown, with choice of 10 kinds of drawers for filing Letters, Index Cards, Catalogs, Notes, Clippings, etc.

Freight Paid—See Note—**$23.00**

Any assortment of filing drawers may be arranged to meet your special needs. This is the ideal desk for department heads, students, writers, clergymen, etc.

All Solid Oak, drawers on Roller Bearings; Top, 28 x 52; finished Golden, Natural or Weathered. See your dealer or get Catalog "J".



This Solid Oak Letter Cabinet

files 20,000 Letters or equivalent of Orders, Catalogs, Tariffs or other papers. Drawers Roll on Roller Bearings, have self-locking Follow Blocks to keep contents on edge for easy reference, and are dust-protected.

Golden, Natural or Weathered finish; a handsome, durable and efficient file for any office.

Freight Paid— See Note— **$12.00**

Made also in 2 and 3 drawer heights and in Cap or Invoice sizes at proportionately low prices.

No. 421

Weis **SWINGING DESK STAND**

keeps your typewriter at your elbow. A pull swings it where you want it. A twist of the locking device *locks* it. Swings away when not in use. Top 14 x 18 in. on strong, Black Japanned frame. **$3.00** delivered anywhere in United States.

Locking Device

Note: *Transportation charges paid* on Desk or Cabinet to points in Eastern and Central States. Consistent prices West and South.

Free: "Filing Suggestions"—helpful booklet on methods of filing, with catalogs of filing equipment, sectional bookcases, etc.

THE Weis MANUFACTURING COMPANY
56 Union Street, Monroe, Mich.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 75 JOHN STREET
Made also in Canada by
The Knechtel Furniture Co., Ltd., Hanover, Ont.

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in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1916 "Ranger" Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit,* allow **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL,** actual riding test, and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
LOWEST PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.* **Tires,** coaster-brake rear wheels, lamps, parts, sundries. *half usual prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept M. 172 CHICAGO, ILL.

Tends Your Furnace Day and Night

—and increases the comfort and convenience of your home 100 per cent for **$7.50**

Are you tired of getting up in a cold house, opening your furnace and waiting half an hour before it gets warm? The little Draft-Man does away with this. You merely set the time release at night before retiring and in the morning you wake up in a warm, cozy home. It has opened your furnace at the predetermined hour and the fire is roaring and ready to be banked for the day.

The little Draft-Man makes it possible for your wife to tend the furnace during the day without making those tiresome trips to the basement. Press the button and the Draft-Man does the rest. It makes tending the furnace a pleasure instead of a drudgery.

The little Draft-Man is reliable, durable, compact and simple, and can be installed in connection with any furnace by anyone in a few minutes.

The beautiful clock is a perfect time-keeper and a welcome addition to any home.

Don't be without this household necessity any longer. Send $7.50 and receive it complete with directions for installing. Orders filled immediately. If you are not satisfied after ten days' use, your money will be refunded on return of Draft-Man. Attractive proposition offered to AGENTS.

STALKER FURNACE REGULATOR COMPANY
208 East Liberty St. Ann Arbor Mich.

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Supreme Personality

By DR. DELMER EUGENE CROFT

THE BOOK OF A THOUSAND SMILES

150,000 copies sold

SOUND SENSE WITH TONIC MIRTH

The book that makes you laugh at failure, doubt, fear and worry. A morbid crepe-hanger read it, now is an apostle of sunshine.

A money-burdened grouch read it, now is a millionaire of cheerfulness. A cross-eyed office boy, perfectly straight, only he looked crooked, read it, now he is a bank clerk. A minister, so sad that when he said grace it froze his coffee, read it, now is preaching to standing room only. Several maidens of hopeless, impossible ages, rejuvenated their cosmos by it, then married the best men in the world. Makes the web-footed brain "hit the star-dust trail" of golden success. Puts velvet on the salesman's tongue and cuts the fuzz out of the buyer's ear. Shows you how to love your relatives and not be miserable doing it. Fills you with desire to live your life all over again, though married.

Where it is sold mills have started full time; they're building schoolhouses; hinges on cemetery gates are rusting; undertakers going out of business; people quitting the dying habit. A Sunday-school teacher says: "It beats the devil." That's just its purpose.

Sold everywhere, 25c a copy or by mail

A NEW BOOK JUST OUT

Supreme Miracles

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

A Niagara of laughter and truth. A book that gives you a drawing account on the universal bank of happiness for life. Fills you with living fun.

It shows you how to work the Miracle of Life; the Miracle of Power; the Miracle of Desire; the Miracle of Happiness; the Miracle of Health; the Miracle of Youth; the Miracle of Beauty; the Miracle Power of Mental Induction; the Miracle of Personal Atmosphere.

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DR. CROFT, New Haven, Conn.

SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE!!!

The European war has created a great demand and unlimited opportunities for those who know **Spanish, French, German** or **Italian.**

Use Your Own Talking Machine

Now is the time to better your position or increase your business. You can learn quickly and easily, at home, during spare moments, by the

Language-Phone Method

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(Highest Award Panama-Pacific Exposition)

You simply listen to the living voice of a native professor pronounce the foreign language, over and over, until you know it. Our records fit all talking machines, Columbia, Victor, etc. Write for free "Language Treatise" and particulars of trial offer and easy payment plan.

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SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the **Short Story** taught by **Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.**

250-page catalogue free. Please address

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 71, Springfield, Mass.

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THE SUMMER QUARTER

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Affords opportunity for instruction on the same basis as during the other quarters of the academic year.

The undergraduate colleges, the graduate schools, and the professional schools provide courses in ***Arts, Literature, Science, Commerce and Administration, Law, Medicine, Education and Divinity.*** Instruction is given by regular members of the University staff which is augmented in the summer by appointment of professors and instructors from other institutions.

Summer Quarter, 1916

1st Term June 19—July 26

2d Term July 27—Sept. 1

Detailed announcement will be sent upon application to the

Dean of the Faculties

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

rived from the intelligent arrangement of physical conveniences to commerce that permits the spotting of cars at shipsides, thereby eliminating the cost and delay of intermediate hauls. Most of New York's freight, after being first ferried from the mainland to the island, is lightered to the ships awaiting it. The loss in efficiency of the operation of such a system is necessarily tremendous. It is avoided here. A much shorter time is consumed in bringing a ship into Galveston harbor, loading her, and sending her out again, than is required for the same process in New York. Therein lies the gain in efficiency—the advantage to commerce.

So far as convenience is concerned, Galveston, in her possession of facilities that expedite traffic by imposing upon it the minimum of delays, is in the front rank of the great ports of the world.

A NEW IDEA AT PANAMA

IF the college boys were asked on their next "intelligence-test" to discuss the Republic of Panama, we might have answers if anything more enlightening than those given concerning the European War. "The Republic of Panama is bounded on the north and south by revolutions and on the east and west by the deep sea." "Panama is a republic of doubt discovered by a great faunal naturalist." "Panama is a restless little country that causes Colonel Goethals a good deal of trouble by continually sliding into his Canal." These and other absurdities might easily appear on the students' papers, for it is doubtful if any college men, in our Northern States at least, have ever been accurately informed about our thirteen-year-old sister republic to the south of us. Their opportunity is at hand, however, for the "Exposición de Panama" is now under way, and he who travels canalward may there feast his eyes on a collection of the wonders of the young nation that may give him much food for thought. Such is the assurance given us by the proclamation of the President of Panama, and in the official statements of Mr. Ladislao Sosa, Secretary of Public Works, and Mr. James Zetek, Director-General of the Exposition.

According to its official stationery, the Panama Exposition, which opens to the public on the 1st of February, is "*Conmemorativa del Descubrimiento del Oceano Pacifico,*" but the real idea back of it appears to be a much bigger one than a memorial to the discoverer Balboa. It is an astounding conception, indeed, altho it can not be called impossible. It is nothing less than to make the Panama Republic the hub of the Americas. The Exposition itself, Mr. Zetek explains, is the first step toward a "strengthening of the bonds of friendship and sympathy that unite Panama and the other Republics of the American continent," and in taking this step "a seed of vast importance has already been sown; and when it receives proper stimulus we shall have in Panama a chain of permanent commercial museums, linked together into a central international clearing-house." There is a chance, in other words, for the establishment of a halfway-house between our Northern republic and those of the South. Panama, with creditable opportuneness characteristic of the republic's origin, speaks first for that privilege. In the words of its enthusiastic director, the Exposition, and the "follow-up" work that will accompany it, may easily bring it about that "the export and import business of over half the world can be conducted at Panama City (which is correctly situated geographically for such a mission), in just the same manner that the business of a hundred or more banks is settled in one clearing-house. This is the goal the Exposition seeks."

The more conservative proclamation of President Belisario Porras is in part as follows. The closing sentence, tho slightly obscure, seems to mean something like *per aspera ad astra,* or "all's well that ends well":

Following the example of more advanced countries, the Republic of Panama has prepared an Exposition to commemorate two events in her history, of great significance for humanity: the discovery of the Pacific Ocean and the opening of the Interoceanic Canal. The Exposition, as all of its kind, also proposes to encourage the economical development of the Republic, to make known its political importance by her institutions, by her administrative labor, and all that may give a clear and favorable idea of the country.

The first talk for an Exposition was first heard some years ago, when it was proposed as a private enterprise, for speculative purposes. Later it was decided that the Exposition should have its present character, and invitations were made for participation to the nations directly in connection with the events commemorated. The financial difficulties which Panama, as all countries, is undergoing have done much to rest importance on the Exposition; however, we have arrived at the end, not at all dissatisfied with the trial's result.

And more detailed information is given by Secretary Sosa in his official statement:

At the site where the Exposition is to be held, wide avenues and beautiful streets were built, all the municipal work is modern in every respect, the buildings of the Republic as well as those of Spain and Cuba are majestic and beautiful. After the closing of the Exposition, these buildings will become legations. In the many buildings will be shown the products of the fertile soil of Panama; a beautiful collection of Panama woods obtained from virgin forests; and the flower, plant, and animal life of Panama in all its variety and abundance.

The United States of America will participate very actively in this Exposition, contributing the most interesting of their exhibits shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. These exhibits will be installed in Panama

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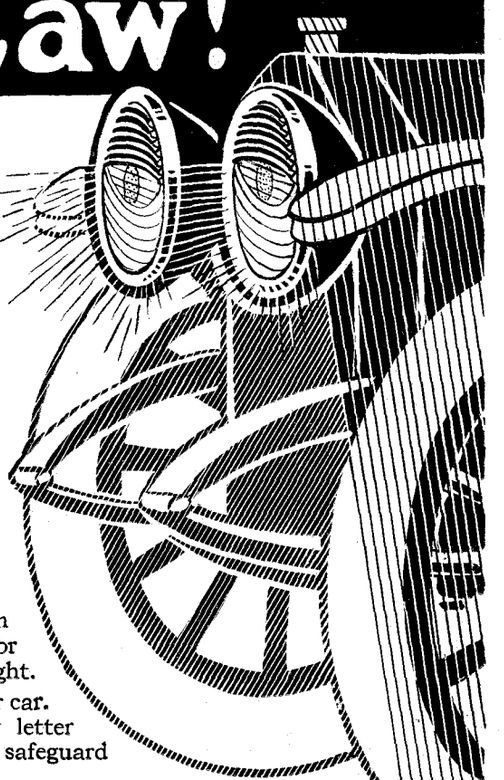
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

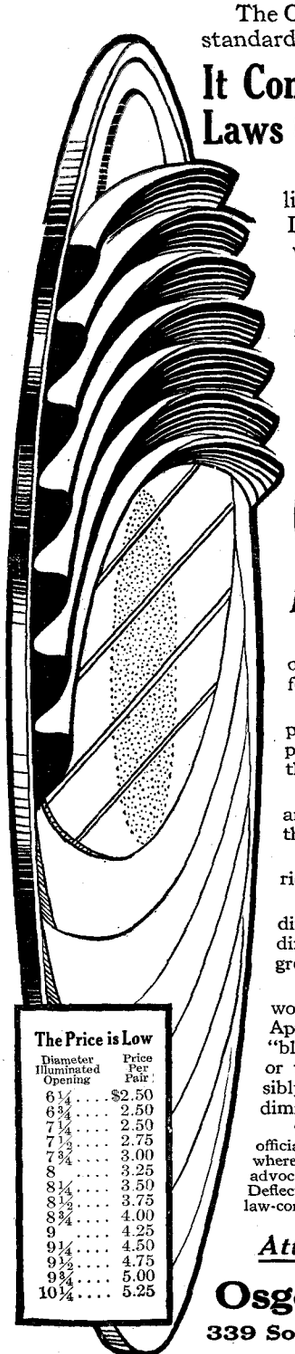
The Lens that made the Law!

It lights the ground—not the air

Every State, city and community—have laws covering Automobile Lights. Some localities are stricter than others. But, the sum and substance of each law demands an absence of dazzling glare, the rays must be of limited height, must be cast a certain distance ahead, and at a correct distance to each side. If there were a Federal law for standard light or lens for automobile lamps, it would be drafted along these lines.

The Osgood Deflector Lens is built to meet these standard requirements.





It Conforms to the Most Stringent Laws Governing Automobile Lamps

Every law appears to be based on the lighting effects of the Osgood Deflector Lens and what this lens is capable of doing with light rays.

It's folly to try to meet the law with make-shift lamp arrangements of dimmers or shades. They are dangerous and wasteful of light.

Install the Osgood Deflector Lens on your car. Your lamps will then conform to the very letter of the law, and at the same time you will safeguard yourself, your family and friends.

Osgood Deflector Lens

Deflects Without Dimming — Diffuses Without Diminishing

The Osgood Deflector Lens is the result of years of experiment and research to perfect an adequate lens for automobile lighting purposes.

It is scientifically designed and constructed on the prismatic plan based on optical principles. Note the picture at the left. See the row of seven prisms across the upper portion of the lens.

These prisms deflect the reflected rays downward and off to each side of the road, and keep the rays below the eye level of approaching drivers and pedestrians.

Every angle, projection, flange on these prisms and ridges is there for a specific purpose and a certain result.

The prismatic lens forms a device that actually diffuses the light, killing the blinding glare without dimming the light. It throws the light rays along the ground ahead and to the side of the road.

With the Osgood Deflector Lens in your lamps you won't have to constantly switch dimmers off and on. Approaching drivers seeing your lights will not be "blinded" and they will avoid hitting you or causing you or themselves to steer to the side of the road and possibly into a ditch. This lens does away with the use of dimmers except when car is standing.

The Osgood Deflector Lens has the indorsement of municipal officials and lamp ordinance drafters in every large community where it has been demonstrated and tested. State legislators who advocate a law for automobile lamps recommend the Osgood Deflector Lens as fulfilling the law's purport. They make your lights law-complying wherever an auto light law is in effect.

The Price is Low

Diameter Illuminated Opening	Price Per Pair
6¼	$2.50
6¾	2.50
7¼	2.50
7 19/32	2.75
7¾	3.00
8	3.25
8¼	3.50
8½	3.75
8¾	4.00
9	4.25
9¼	4.50
9½	4.75
9¾	5.00
10¼	5.25

Attractive Proposition Open to Dealers

Osgood Lens and Supply Co.

339 So. Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Order Today -from this ad

Make your lights legal. Have your lamps fitted with this wonderful deflecting lens. We will ship delivery paid, and guarantee satisfaction, or refund your money. Osgood Lens are very easy to put in. Just take out your present lenses and put these in their place. Nothing complicated.

Use This Coupon

Cut out and mail it today

Order your Osgood Lenses according to diameter of illuminated opening, measuring the outside opening of your glass door. Select the size of lens according to the scale at the left in this advertisement.

Be sure to give your dealer's name. We will take all the risk and guarantee lenses reaching you in first-class condition.

OSGOOD LENS AND SUPPLY CO.
339 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, delivery paid, one pair Osgood Deflector Lens, size.....at.....per pair.

The diameter of outside opening of my lamp door measures.....

My car is .....

.....Model .....

My supply dealer is .....

.....

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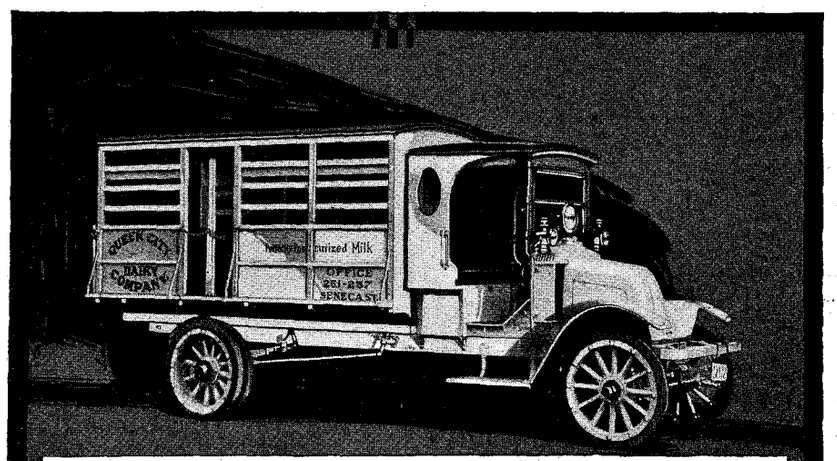

Quality Comes Into Its Own

Nineteen-sixteen is a year of wonderful promise for those business men who have maintained the high standard of their products and of their merchandising throughout the lean years.

The tide has turned; the flood of business is quickening every industry; the demand is an enlightened demand for better goods, sounder values, real service.

Quality is coming into its own.

In its field the Lippard-Stewart Motor Truck holds a peculiar and enviable position. We make motor trucks exclusively; we have always confined ourselves to the problems of motor hauling and delivering; we have not had to unlearn pleasure car practice; we have pioneered the motor truck field — and every structural principle, every vital part, accepted by the best engineering thought today, is incorporated in the

Lippard-Stewart

—the best motor truck in America

We first established, then built on the principle that cost was the vital consideration in trucking — and by that we mean the WHOLE cost. And so we use materials of the finest grade — absolutely; parts of the highest quality — exclusively; and we have designed a truck that calls forth the last measure of value from these materials and parts.

We have eliminated "service" cost — that unmeasurable item peculiar to the average truck. We believe, and users believe, that the Lippard-Stewart Truck is, first and last, the least expensive truck sold today.

It's the logical, inevitable result of quality standards. And we address these salient facts to quality men throughout the country. The truck you would build if you were in the business — is the truck you want. Consider the Lippard-Stewart before all others for your delivery equipment.

President

Lippard-Stewart Motor Car Co.
221 West Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1000-Pound, ¾-Ton, 1-Ton, 1½-Ton and 2-Ton Motor Trucks

TOLSTOY'S PLAYS Complete edition, containing six plays ranging from tragedy to comedy. Translated from the Russian by Louise and Aylmer Maude. 8vo, portrait frontispiece. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

ONLY 30¢ CHILDREN'S RECITATIONS Over 200 catchy, poetic selections, called "Song Stories For Little People." Sent postpaid. A bargain now, always sold for $1. Large cloth book, 300 pages. Send immediately, stock limited, **Funk & Wagnalls Co., N.Y.**

The Only Man
Who Can Do This From Memory

—Give the population of any place in America of over 5,000.
—Give every important date in world-history.
—He has 300,000 Facts and Figures stored away in his brain.

William Berol is not a mental freak, but a supreme living example of what this simple, easily learned System of Memory Training will do for any average man or woman. It is the only memory system, the practical value of which is *publicly* demonstrated by the teacher and advanced pupils. No matter what your occupation, or where you are located, William Berol can teach his fascinating System to you by mail, just as practically as it is being taught in leading educational institutions in New York and elsewhere.

"I Forgot!" Explains—But It Does Not Excuse

You can not succeed in life if you have a weak memory. It is always a handicap. If your memory is poor, let this man strengthen it. He can—he will.

Among other definite benefits, the Berol System of Memory Training will enable you to remember names, faces, dates, prices, telephone numbers; it will correct mind-wandering; you will be able to remember the facts and plots of books and plays; you need never depend upon notes. A few spare moments daily at home is all the time required.

Full particulars of this man's wonderful memory and our special offer to you mailed free in sealed envelop. Ask for them to-day. If you have a friend who needs this training, include his name, too

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Dept. 556, NEW YORK CITY

before the end of the month of January and will be placed in the large Commerce and Education Pavilions. Exhibits from American manufacturers are already here, and great activity is shown in the installation of these.

Cuba will exhibit everything it had at the San Francisco Exposition, and, in addition, the products and manufactures of her home industries and natural resources. Spain will do the same, no doubt, for her commerce is always increasing, each day invading us with new goods.

WHITE BUTTONS AND PINK OVERALLS

WE Americans have had no meatless day nor sweetless day, nor bread-tickets, nor Federal seizure of the potato-crop. Most of us can get enough of what we need, and those whom we "have always with us" are being more adequately taken care of this winter than for many years past. And yet, famine may hit us, too—not of food, but of dyestuffs. And apparently this shortage will be aimed directly at the masculine half of America, for it is from overall-factories and button-factories that we first hear the evil tidings. In the former instance, it is the blue vegetable dye that is failing—that cerulean tint that, in the farm-hand's jeans, supplies so admirably the necessary delicate last touch of color to rural-landscape paintings. Now we learn that, when the blue is gone, one of the probable substitutes will be pink. Pink overalls! It is a blinding conception, in the first glare of its effulgence. And yet it has its good and its bad side alike, which the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* explains philosophically:

Doubtless the time-honored overalls composed of what is popularly termed blue jeans are more serviceable than those of pink material would be, one reason being that they can absorb a lot more dirt of daily toil and not look much the worse for it; whereas the pink duds would have to make frequent visits to the laundry, and as a result would soon be frayed and otherwise damaged. Admitting this, however, it must be acknowledged that it would be overbalanced by meritorious features. Consider, for instance, the brightening effect on the city's highways and byways if scores of men were seen going around togged out with pink overalls! Indeed, the more one thinks of it the more one is convinced that some such color-scheme should have been devised long ago. Local color is much talked about these days, and what more colorful in a city than pink, whether it be on a woman's face, or on her hat or dress, or on a man's overalls?

There is a possibility of some discord in the event of adoption of pink overalls, which is that the city's "white wings" might become envious and demand that they also be robed in pink. This, however, could be complied with easily and effectively, for in a jiffy the city's lawmakers could pass an ordinance transforming the "white wings" into "pink wings," and there would be joy all around. And then think how nicely, when they are in a state of cleanliness, the pink overalls could be used

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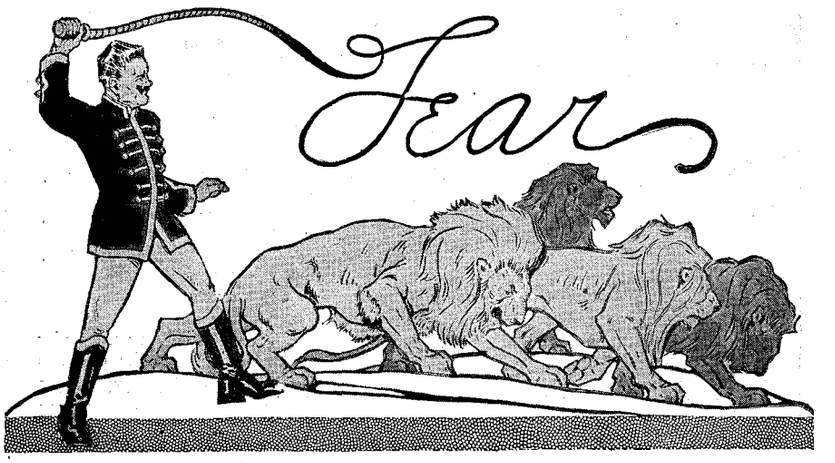
at night as pink pajamas! So pink let it be, if a change must be made.

As for white buttons, they too will come as the result of dye-shortage, and, too, the men will be hardest hit. Women can take recourse to hooks and eyes, or pins, or they can change the styles to suit; but man, bird of dun feather that he is, must make the best of the buttons that are sewn on him. The Baltimore *News* hazards a few reflections on this score:

If the worse comes to the worst, however, the tailors, clothing-manufacturers, and mankind in general may be able to make a virtue of necessity and to produce some very nobby—a word often encountered in advertising-literature on this subject—effects in plain white buttons. Much would depend upon the size. A small white button would lend a chaste simplicity to the attire. It would be neat and, by reason of its trifling diameter, not gaudy, while a disk two inches across would attract attention and arouse admiration anywhere. Buttons plain, buttons decorated with the appropriate monogram; for those who have retained or attained, with or without the efforts of genealogists, a family tree—buttons heraldic even! To the lay mind it seems as if there were many possibilities in the white button, even tho playing at Who's got it? may become too easy to remain popular.

EXPERIMENTS IN OFFICE BOYS

THE claim that office boys are born and not made is untrue. We will grant that the super-office boy—he who brings in and lays down upon our desk two tickets for the ball game procured from his cousin who is official water boy with the Giants—is unique. Like the superlative janitor, hotel-waiter, cook, business partner, and mother-in-law, he is not to be burbanked by any casual school of instruction, but is that fine and rare flower that rivals the century plant in the infrequency of its bloom. But the office boy as we are more than content to have him can be educated out of raw material if his instruction is properly managed. This is proved daily by Mr. W. M. Jackson, principal of the Office-Boys' School, in the Boys' Club, Avenue A and Tenth Street, New York City. The Boys' Club, which is prominent just at this time through a whirlwind campaign to raise $500,000 for the extension of its "plant," is the home of several remarkable schemes for molding American boys and men out of the polyglot material in the East-Side crucible. One of these is the "Junior Police Force," mentioned some time ago in these columns. Another is clean and amusing moving pictures for very small boys and as many larger boys as can add themselves thereto. But the Office-Boy School is the feature that attracts the most attention from outside, for business men who have tried out its products are enthusiastic about the results attained, and generally there are many



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How to become a Man among men.
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How to mass the myriad cell-forces of your Mind into a strong, tearing, goal-gaining plan of conduct.
How to break open the door to a new world of Thinking—rare in beauty, practical in application.

A complete list of contents would almost fill this page

"Culture of Courage," a Wonderful Book That Takes Out the Scare and Puts In the Dare

Fear is the meanest bully on earth—he keeps millions on their knees futilely begging for the things of life and the peace of mind which are rightfully theirs, when if they but knew it he would turn tail and run at the first sign of resistance.

Fear—the bluffer—has many disguises—sometimes he comes dressed as lack of self-confidence—other times he is superstition—often he makes other people seem dangerous—at other times he is clothed as worry—worry about circumstance, about the future, about what would happen if—but no matter what the cloak, his bluff can be called if you but learn how and the result will prove that there is not an atom of truth in the failure slogans "I haven't the ability." It can't be done," etc.

CULTURE OF COURAGE

Send No Money—Only $3 If You Keep It

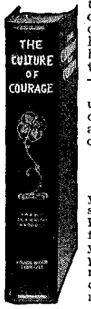
is by Frank Channing Haddock, Ph.D.—the famous author of "Power of Will"—a scientist whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce. It is not an inspirational book which merely admonishes you to "destroy your fears" and "be courageous." Instead, it is a practical course in how to overcome each particular kind of human fear, physical as well as mental, to which we are all subjected. It contains actual principles, rules, methods and exercises which anyone can easily follow and become ten times bigger—ten times more successful—ten times happier than you have even dared hope.

WILL HELP YOU

Never, we believe, has a book of more practical help been written. One man tells us how he had been out of a position for months and had absolutely lost confidence in himself until after reading "Culture of Courage" he went out and secured an excellent position the very same day.

That is only one example. Some say that it has made them self-confident and able to demand what they want, instead of whining for it hat in hand. Others say that for the first time are they able to talk to men they had always held in awe—others, that it has given them courage to take risks they dared not and they have won out—others, that they have banished superstition and fear of things formerly beyond their control—some say they now have courage to say "no," the hardest word in the English language—and hundreds say it has given them a new grip on life.

What "Culture of Courage" has done for thousands of users, among them many prominent in all fields of endeavor, it will do for you by forever eliminating fear in all its diabolical disguises and putting in its place a brand of courage that will make you well nigh invincible.



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"It is simply magnificent; I shall highly recommend it and wish everybody could read it."—L. I. Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

"It stands absolutely at the head of anything I have ever come across; Mr. Haddock is certainly a Master Mind. As a teacher, I can say that no greater good could come than the absolution from superstition this book brings about."—James Straightwell, Reynoldsville, Pa.

"'Culture of Courage' is superb. It is clear, forceful, scientific, practical in every form and manner; ALIVE with the rich, the high, the ideal, the sublime. It's an inspiration from beginning to end. IT JUSTIFIES ALL CLAIMS."—F. Stanley Perera, Res. Master, Wesley College, Colombo, Ceylon.

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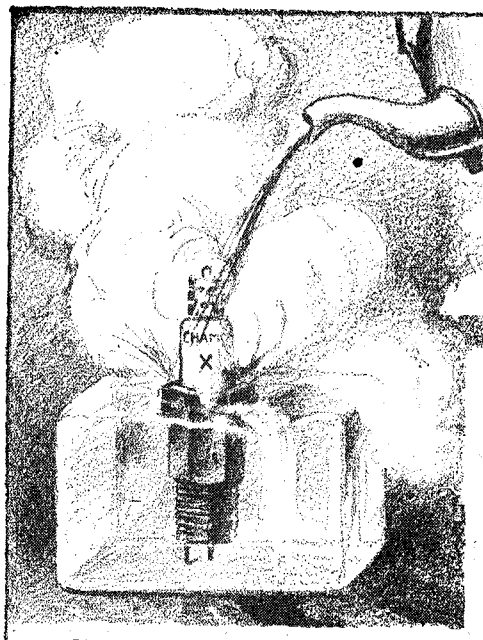

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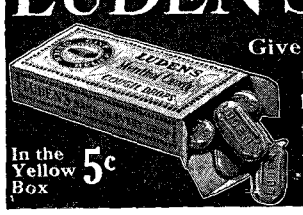

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more applications for boys from this school than there are graduates to fill the positions. The course consists of ten lessons of two hours each, and the tuition is less than five cents an hour. A writer in the New York *Evening Sun* interviews the director, who took up his present work as the result of investigations into the reasons why so many boys lose their first jobs. He says:

It's the extraordinary boy who can get on if his employer won't take any pains with him. And not to take pains with him merely means to suffer pains himself! Many employers take as much interest in their boys as in their typewriters. The boys are office machines, but they are human machines, too. It is impossible to throw a youngster into a strange place, tell him he is to work from eight to five and "do everything that is expected of him," and then to anticipate getting any kind of a service worth having. The employer should have the work laid out explicitly, and then if he is definite in stating what he wants he has a right to exact the execution of his orders with an equal definiteness. Otherwise he hasn't that right. And even after that the boys will make mistakes, because they are young and untried, and because they are boys. But if the employer will take an interest in them, will take them seriously, he will get more than his money's worth out of them. That's been proved to the advantage of those who have tried it.

"Come in, son! Did you get that job?" A slight, eager-eyed little chap, with freckles and red hair, stood before him.

"Yes, sir. They said to come Monday."

"Well now that's fine. I'm mighty glad!" (Jackson is from Texas.) "And you'll do well. You're going to make good, son." The youngster blushed furiously in the face of praise before a stranger.

"But I'm coming back, Mr. Jackson, to finish that adding-machine work."

"Fine. That's great. Glad to have you."

"That's the test!" he cried, a satisfactory gleam in his eye, when the boy had left. "When they get a job and don't drop their course, but come back to finish up, it shows they mean business."

In addition to faithfulness and industry, and other abstract virtues that in an office boy are more to be desired than much fine gold, they also learn some plain, prosaic facts, as we read:

Here is young Finkelstein's record attached to his letter of recommendation for the school:

"How to operate an adding-machine, how to operate a telephone-switchboard, how to typewrite by touch system, how to operate an addressograph, how to speak properly over a telephone." Then the boy had added four mottoes that Mr. Jackson has originated for his students as "Officegrams."

DO THINGS WITHOUT BEING TOLD.
ALWAYS BE WILLING TO HELP OTHERS.
DON'T LEAVE OFF BEFORE YOU ARE FINISHED.
ALWAYS BE NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND ALWAYS BE POLITE.

It was learned that the boys are also

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given instruction in filing and indexing, in errand-work, in copying letters, in wrapping parcels and folding, sealing, and stamping letters.

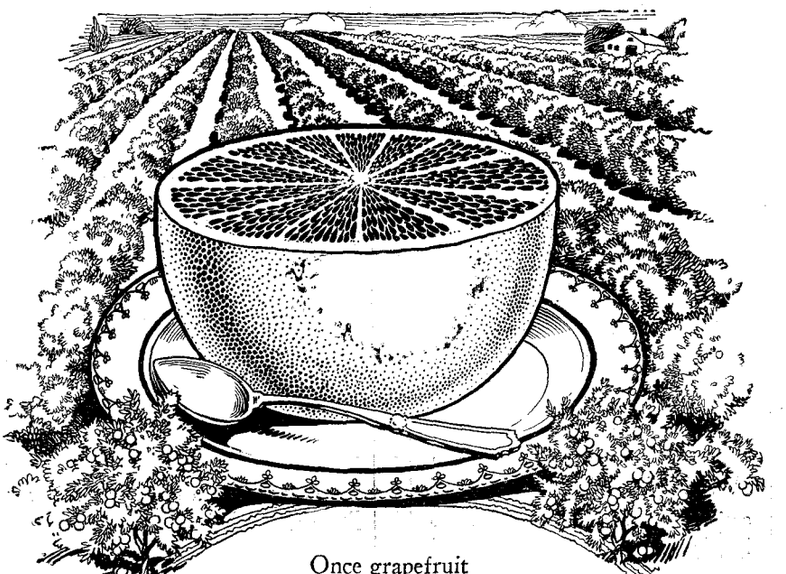
"Business houses have taken a great deal of interest in the work," concluded Mr. Jackson, "and we ourselves are able to place many of the boys who go out from here. We try to put them where there will be a chance for advancement in the house which employs them. A boy works better and, if there is a chance ahead for him, he feels right at the start—in his office-boy position—that he has taken the first step in his lifework. As a matter of fact it can't be a very big or progressive house that can't offer him a ladder."

HOPE FOR BRITISH HUMOR

THE war may at least resuscitate the blighted British joke, if it does nothing better for Great Britain. This is the hope of one Englishman, something of a humorist himself, Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. In this country we often think that there must be something wrong with the Britisher's jokes, and in this notion Mr. Wodehouse encourages us. A joke, says he, should be universal, and British jokes are not. In England, "no humorist writes for a paper which is to be read, for example, by a prosperous business man and his chauffeur; to reach these two men, it is necessary for him to write two different sorts of jokes for two different publications." It is this situation which makes it so difficult for the Britisher to understand our devotion to the writings of George Ade, or Ring W. Lardner, or "Mister Dooley," or Montague Glass. A beautiful example of one Englishman's favorite brand of humor, according to the same authority, is "Happy Thoughts," by Sir Francis Burnand. This retails the adventures of a well-intentioned Britisher of singularly irresilient intellect, and "the only people who could enjoy it are those who live the same leisurely life as its hero." The war, however, is sharpening British wit and softening and giving elasticity to its humor. This is partly due to the shattering of class-prejudice, and partly to the intellectual and emotional awakening for which the war is responsible. As Mr. Wodehouse remarks, in an interview given to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

English humor has gradually been growing more alert. The English humorist has been adopting a less patronizing attitude toward his readers; he has credited his readers with a certain amount of intelligence and has not considered it necessary to explain his jokes in detail as he used to explain them.

You remember the old volumes of *Punch*, and Pierce Egan's hunting-pictures. The point of every joke, however obvious, was put in italics, so that it might not possibly be missed. If the joke was about a child's bright retort, or something of the sort, there would also be given, after the italicized point of the joke, a phrase in parentheses showing the effect of the retort on the other character in the dialog—"Conster-



Once grapefruit were scarce and high-priced—a breakfast dish fit for kings which only the well-to-do could afford. Now there are thousands of bearing groves in Florida, where grapefruit come nearest reaching perfection, and the fruit is plentiful and reasonable in price. Florida is the natural home of the grapefruit and in the long growing season of the State, nature seals up in the golden globes her life-giving sunshine to be opened and made use of months later in the heart of winter's kingdom.

Ask your dealer for Sealdsweet grapefruit, instead of just grapefruit

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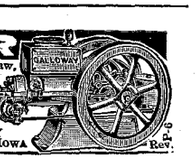

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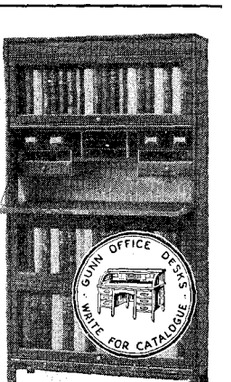

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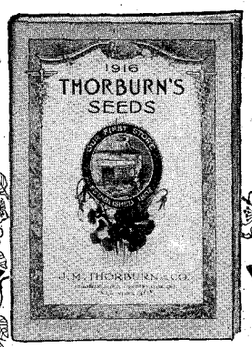

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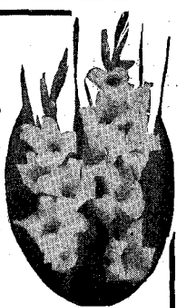

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nation of Mr. Brown," or "Total collapse of Mr. Jones," or something like that.

This has been done away with in comparatively recent years, certainly since Mark Twain's great vogue has been established. It is not that English humor has become less subtle, less in need of explanation; what has happened is that the English humorists have learned to place more reliance on their readers' intelligence. And I think that Mark Twain is responsible for this.

A typical example of American humor is the eyeball story. The scene is a Western mining-town. An Englishman enters the bar, where men carrying six-shooters are standing around talking and gulping down great slugs of clear whisky. He turns to the bartender and says, "Will you give me a highball, please."

The bartender looked at him for a moment and then turns to the bar-waiter. "Jake," he says, "this gent wants an eyeball. I don't know what he wants if for. But run out and catch a Chinaman."

Now, that is an excellent story, and over here it has a general appeal. But in England it would be considered coarse and vulgar. The typical British joke of the best sort has to do with motor-cars or butlers or bishops or week-ends.

A characteristic of the American humorist, says the Englishman, is that he is not afraid of running the risk of vulgarity. His English cousin, however, "wabbles; he would like to be funny, but he is haunted by the fear of being vulgar." Jerome K. Jerome, it appears, suffered much from this bane, and "a large section of the public regarded his early work as a personal insult." Signs of change are noted in the more youthful appearance of the readers of *Punch* and in the success of American farces in London. Mr. Wodehouse continues:

I think the Old Subscriber must be dying out. For years he dominated the whole of English humorous writing. I first made his acquaintance when I wrote a facetious column on an evening paper in London. Whenever I wrote anything that struck me as particularly good, it was deleted by the censor on the ground that the Old Subscriber wouldn't like it.

That sort of thing was going on all over the country. Ardent young men, bursting to be as funny as they could, were squelched by their editors in the interests of the Old Subscriber. The Old Subscriber was suspicious of humor. He disliked it too new and fresh. He loathed high spirits.

The only sort of humor the Old Subscriber would permit was the work of a world-weary man with a secret sorrow, struggling to jest in order to hide his bleeding heart. He liked that. But young men who whooped and exuded humor through sheer joy of living he disliked as much as he hated boys who shouted in the street outside his window.

It was the Old Subscriber who made the difference between the humor of England and the humor of America, which was the difference between a puppy with a kind master and a puppy with a master who bullies it. The American humorist went about his business rollickingly, sure of a kind welcome. The English humorist was deprecating. He hoped he would not be kicked, but he was not betting on it. He generally was kicked.

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Helpful.—STUDENT (writing home)—"How do you spell 'financially'?"

OTHER—"F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y, and there are two R's in 'embarrassed.'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Narrow Escape.—HE—"Yes, I once thought of going on the stage, but friends dissuaded me."

SHE—"Friends of the stage, I presume."—*Boston Transcript.*

Accomplished. — AUNTIE — "Well, Tommy, what have you learned in school to-day?"

TOMMY—"How to whisper without moving the lips."—*Chicago Herald.*

Suggestive.—"Does your wife favor useful gifts?"

"Too much," replied Mr. Meekton. "Last Christmas she bought me a nice, new snow-shovel."—*Washington Star.*

A Kind Word.—HE—"Can't you find anything pleasant to say about the members of my family?"

SHE—"Well, I remember they were all opposed to our marriage."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Preparedness. — GRUBBS — "Are you planning to make any good resolutions?"

STUBBS—"No, I am already pretty well stocked up in that way. You see, I never used those I made last year."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Forgetful.—BESS—"You interest me strangely, Jack—as no other man ever has."

JACK—"You sprung that on me last night."

BESS—"Oh, was it you?"—*Judge.*

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This was too much for the man, and he was silent. Judge Dyer explained the meaning, and again asked the question. A gleam of understanding overspread the face of the man, and he replied:

"Yes, judge, I'm a Democrat."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

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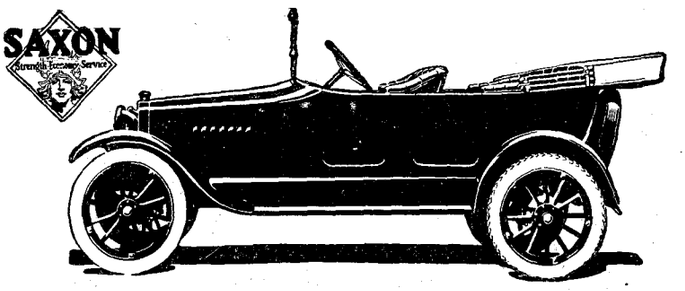

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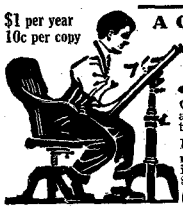

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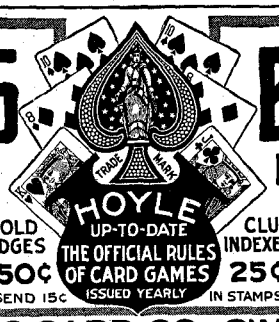

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His Reward.—SHE—"Just think, Henry, we've never had a cross word."

HE—"No, Mame. Ain't I the patient cuss?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Trying Him Out.—TOMMY (to his prisoner).—"Do you understand English?"

GERMAN—"I a leedle undershdand."

TOMMY—"Well, then, blimey! You try an' 'op it, and you won't 'alf bloomin' well cop it!"—*Punch.*

Impartial.—"How did Christmas go off at your place?"

"As usual. Christmas eve we wrapt all the presents we gave, and Christmas day we rapped all the presents we received."—*Life.*

Trickery Evident.—"Pa," inquired a seven-year-old seeker after the truth, "is it true that school-teachers get paid?"

"Certainly it is," said the father.

"Well, then," said the youth indignantly, "that ain't right. Why should the teachers get paid when us kids do all the work?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Slighted.—"I do wish," observed Mildred, "that Santa Claus had brought me a new doll for Christmas."

"But your old doll," her mother answered, "is as good as ever."

"So am I as good as ever," the little girl retorted, "but the doctor brought you a new baby."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Rare Treat.—"Were you beating your wife, sir?" the judge demanded.

"Yes, yer honor."

"How did you come to do it?"

"Lord knows, jedge. For twenty years she allus wuz th' one what did th' beatin', but I jes' happened ter catch her when she wasn't feelin' right."—*Case and Comment.*

Crowning Insult.—"What on earth are you bellowing so hard for, Freddy?"

"Daddy whipt me."

"Well, what if he did? You've been whipt before, and the occasion doesn't call for such heartrending grief."

"But he w-w-w-whipt me with a s-s-switch cut from the Christmas-t-t-r-tree."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Substitute.—Sardines preserved in oil and rubber cement have been added to products the exportation of which from Norway is prohibited.—*From the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.*

If the lack of sardines preserved in rubber cement is going to inconvenience you, there is always the English muffin.—*New York Tribune.*

How They Do It.—"It is said," he remarked, reflectively, "that women's hands are growing larger."

"Well?" she returned, inquiringly.

"Yes," he asserted. "And the worst of it is that there is every likelihood that this tendency will continue."

"Yes?" she said, in the same inquiring tone.

"Yes," he repeated. "You see, motor-driving, and golf, and tennis, and other sports that women have recently taken up are responsible for it."

"In that case," she said, with a glance at her own dainty hands, "you'd better speak quick if you want a small one."—*Tit-Bits.*

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The Hero.—VISITOR—"How delighted you must have been when you heard your son had won the V. C."

SCOTCH WIFE—"Oh ay! I was pleased enough, but I wasna surprized. He stood up to *me* once!"—*Punch.*

Peace at any Price.—WILLIE—"Ma, may I have Tommy Wilson over to our house to play, Saturday?"

MOTHER—"No, you make altogether too much noise. You'd better go over to his house and play."—*Boston Transcript.*

On Second Thought.—"My dears, your father thinks you should all go to hear his lecture to-night, just for the sake of appearance."

"But, mama, won't it have just the opposite effect; won't people think he is cruel?"—*Life.*

Higher Finance.—HOTEL CLERK—"Is this $1,000 bill the smallest thing you have about you?"

DEPARTING GUEST—"I am afraid it is."

CLERK (to bell-boy)—"Here, take this bill to one of the waiters, and ask him to change it."—*Judge.*

Suff Argument.—The suffs should get Herbert Caveness, of the Chanute (Kansas) *Tribune*, to write their campaign arguments. Herbert points out that Lady Eglantine, the champion hen, is valued at $100,000, but there isn't a rooster in the world that'd bring one-tenth of that amount.—*New York Tribune.*

A Complete Alibi.—"Is he a stude?"

"No."

"Why are you so sure?"

"Oh, I was in his room. There is no 'September Morn' picture there. No copy of *Snappy Stories*. He has no House Rules hanging on the wall. There were several copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and no ash-trays. What more do you want?"—*Penn State Froth.*

Beauty in Distress.—Received by a school-teacher:

"Dear Miss: I am very sorry to tell you something what happened the day before you went away. Sarah Slavinsky began to fight with me and I told her I do not want to fight with such tough. She wanted to fight because she had her friends with her. She began to fight and Sarah Slavinsky gave me a punch in my nose so she put the bone out of its place so I am in the Hospital. I will come home Thursday. I am writing this letter stating what sort of girls we have in our club. I am writing this letter in a bad condition because I could hardly write this letter. I had to lay in bed and I had to hold my nose up, so I could hardly write this letter. Please excuse my writing. My mother said That if you would not stop that business that I can not come to club. It is very series. And Sarah Slavinsky was telling a lie that I was taking about Lillie and I am not afraid of all of them but if God will help me come out of the hospital I will give it to her. I will cripple her and my mother is going to watch her. I wish you have a very nice New Year party, but I can not rejoice it. Yours truly,

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—*New York Tribune.*

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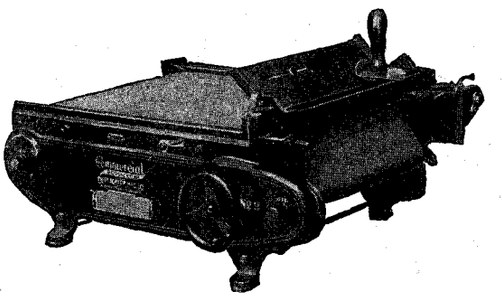

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BETTER OUTLOOK FOR REAL ESTATE

SIGNS of improvement in the real-estate market were noted generally during the last weeks of 1915. Real estate is notoriously slower to make a recovery from depression than are other forms of investment. It has commonly been said that real estate, in a time of panic, is the last to feel its effects, the last also to experience a recovery when better times arrive. In the first half of 1915, expenditures for building in the United States were 10 per cent. smaller than 1914, but so much better were conditions in the second half that statistics for the entire year showed an improvement of 5 per cent. over the year 1914. Expenditures in the second half of 1915 were some $22,000,000 greater than in the first half. These figures are put out by *Bradstreet's* as the result of returns from 156 cities.

The revival which set in during the last half of 1915 is attributed, in its inception, to the additions made to war-order plants and to new housings for men employed in those plants. The later causes of the revival and the more wide-spread ones were greater ease in money, the cheapness of material, and "the percolating down into the hands of the general public of the prosperity which all classes of trade and manufacture experienced in the closing months of the year." Returns for the entire year have been accepted as all the more gratifying because, in the early part of the year, the real-estate market—at least in New York City—probably touched the lowest point it has known in many years. The depression was unmistakably shown in a steady decline in the number of recorded conveyances, mortgages, assignments, and leases. It was not believed by good authorities, such as *The Real Estate Record*, that the reason for this decline was lack of confidence in the fundamental stability of real estate as an investment, but rather to extraordinary circumstances not inherent in intrinsic values, such as inconsistent and interfering regulations by city authorities, but above all by State and municipal extravagance and the resultant increased taxes. Left alone, many experts would agree that real estate was the best and safest of investments, but its quality as safest and best is dependent on not being unduly molested and unduly opprest.

A factor which did more than anything else to improve the real-estate market in the latter half of the year was greater ease in money. Loaning-institutions had become more ready to accommodate builders and investors than for a considerable time past. This was thought all the more remarkable because of the immense sums of money that had been required to finance the European War and the many millions of American stocks and bonds that were returned to us from Europe. Not only was there a greater volume of money to be had for real-estate purposes, but signs of a decline in interest-rates became unmistakable. Here and there, for example, loans at 4½ per cent. were heard of in New York City, while loans at 5 per cent. became rather common. *Bradstreet's*, in comments and tables which it presented on building-operations for the year 1915, said:

"There were 277,788 permits issued for building at 156 cities of the United States for the calendar year 1915, and the estimated expenditure was $822,197,440, gains of, respectively, 3.9 and 4.7 per cent. over the year 1914. Every group but the Far-Western showed a gain in permits over 1914, but three groups—the Southwestern, the Southern, and the Far-Western—showed decreases in values from the year before. Of the total gain of $37,000,000 over 1914 at all cities, $32,000,000 was accounted for by New York City, and $17,000,000 of this by Manhattan Borough, of the big city, which would seem to indicate that building is not yet 'played out' in that comparatively built-up borough. The following summary of permits and building by groups of cities shows the directions in which the industry ebbed and flowed during 1915:

	No. Permits 1915	1914	*Values* 1915	*Values* 1914
New Engl'd.	25,415	18,621	$92,758,352	$74,162,885
Middle.....	62,810	58,717	292,280,264	259,423,234
Western....	51,305	46,572	124,016,997	110,787,700
Northwest'n	32,683	31,535	162,544,896	149,617,191
Southwest'n	23,235	21,905	35,883,729	43,564,616
Southern...	34,471	31,843	53,384,919	57,423,566
Far-Western	47,869	58,203	61,328,283	90,406,445
Total U.S.	277,788	267,396	$822,197,440	$785,385,637
N.Y. City	16,344	15,806	163,843,248	131,666,596
Canada..	12,355	21,997	23,832,073	74,688,959

"The largest increase in permits was in New England, 36 per cent., while the Western group gained 10 per cent., and the Southwestern, Middle, and Southern groups gained, respectively, 6, 7, and 8 per cent., the only decrease shown being by the Far-Western group, 17 per cent., this decrease being due to very heavy decreases in permits in Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., San Diego, Cal., and Denver. In expenditures, New England led in the line of increases with a gain of 25 per cent., the Middle and Western groups gaining 12 per cent., and the Northwest increasing 9 per cent. Of the groups decreasing, the Far West showed a loss of 32 per cent., the Southwest 17 per cent., and the South 7 per cent. New York City gained 3.4 per cent. in permits and 24 per cent. in expenditure, Manhattan gaining 30 per cent. in expenditure over 1914. Of the other large cities, Chicago gained 16 per cent. over 1914 in expenditure, Philadelphia 11 per cent., Boston 27 per cent., Detroit 14 per cent., and Cleveland 19 per cent. Of the smaller cities Bridgeport made the remarkable gain of 136 per cent., being the second city in New England and the twentieth city of the country in value of construction. Among the large cities showing decreases, San Francisco with 29 per cent., Los Angeles with 34 per cent., St. Louis with 11 per cent., Pittsburg with 21 per cent., St. Paul with 20 per cent., and Baltimore with 13 per cent., were prominent.

"The greatest year in building in the country's history was 1912, when the total at all cities reporting reached $930,962,764. From this total, 1915, all cities reporting, shows a decrease of 11 per cent.

"For the purpose of giving a precise measure of the half-yearly building-comparisons over a period of years, the following table giving the aggregate expenditures at 120 identical cities for seven years past will be found interesting:

	First Six Months	*Second Six Months*	*Total*
1909.....	$465,045,920	$423,068,821	$888,114,741
1910.....	449,650,527	397,341,095	846,991,622
1911.....	412,647,909	411,499,975	824,147,884
1912.....	449,572,933	429,521,375	879,094,308
1913.....	441,471,209	373,038,151	814,509,360
1914.....	413,178,231	315,622,841	728,801,072
1915.....	371,867,026	391,476,785	763,343,811

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At these 120 cities, 1909 figures as the greatest year, being closely approximated by 1912, the variation from other totals being accounted for by the preponderance of New York, which in 1909 showed the largest expenditure ever recorded.

"The following table shows the New York City building, compared with the aggregate at 119 other cities each year since 1909:

	New York City	*119 Other Cities*
1915	$162,611,222	$600,732,589
1914	130,338,608	598,462,464
1913	155,700,817	650,748,808
1912	218,309,845	660,784,461
1911	188,933,000	635,214,884
1910	202,788,000	644,203,622
1909	264,565,000	623,549,731

"The returns by individual cities for two years follow:

	No. Permits		*Values*	*Values*
New England—	1915	1914	1915	1914
Boston	7,311	4,144	$29,128,394	$22,948,072
Bridgeport	1,552	1,043	8,701,629	3,673,916
Cambridge	663	575	2,918,525	6,104,363
Chelsea	237	159	1,248,770	722,150
Hartford	1,402	1,025	5,603,695	4,045,381
Haverhill	415	280	1,403,950	1,145,835
Lawrence	348	247	1,491,991	1,220,825
Lowell	733	628	1,171,550	734,831
Lynn	366	294	1,188,183	1,098,020
New Bedford	1,012	1,068	3,122,564	3,037,186
New Haven	1,524	1,135	7,104,947	4,379,517
Portland, Me	490	340	1,566,704	1,150,665
Salem	580	575	2,992,619	2,248,860
Springfield	1,495	1,414	5,862,181	4,537,142
Worcester	1,855	1,552	4,571,864	5,571,477
Middle—				
Albany, N. Y.	3,171	3,259	4,771,980	6,194,678
Atlantic City	1,603	1,491	2,167,280	3,136,893
Binghamton	1,875	1,554	1,505,112	2,089,906
Buffalo	4,804	3,975	11,810,000	10,691,000
Harrisburg	379	320	1,420,800	1,209,500
Jersey City	1,308	1,170	5,351,130	3,834,174
Newark, N. J.	2,498	2,104	7,926,429	10,063,704
New York City—				
Manhattan*	489	411	64,652,869	45,471,173
Manhattan†	3,237	4,701	9,019,805	10,805,856
Bronx*	915	735	28,119,100	16,347,382
Bronx†	3,018	2,907	1,232,026	1,327,988
Brooklyn	3,028	2,375	40,266,620	38,169,845
Queens	5,657	4,677	20,552,828	19,544,352
Total	16,344	15,806	163,843,248	131,666,596
Philadelphia	9,530	9,730	39,544,025	35,388,700
Pittsburg	3,921	3,552	14,327,017	18,194,372
Rochester	3,391	3,248	9,108,343	8,124,706
Schenectady	888	823	1,899,495	1,529,978
Scranton	804	707	1,764,365	1,769,163
Syracuse	2,025	1,855	4,663,216	3,412,181
Troy	546	136	1,035,671	478,005
Utica	654	596	2,133,020	1,798,385
Wilkes-Barre	1,126	1,021	1,062,430	1,113,008
Yonkers	530	387	3,084,400	1,401,500
Western—				
Akron	2,533	2,092	6,030,500	4,030,015
Cincinnati	2,506	1,916	11,761,949	7,328,170
Cleveland	14,364	12,790	32,660,005	27,309,010
Columbus	2,836	2,656	4,928,434	6,885,065
Detroit	8,966	7,759	32,235,450	28,211,445
Evansville	1,409	1,294	2,216,675	1,273,783
Grand Rapids	1,901	1,983	2,675,037	3,621,679
Indianapolis	6,177	5,692	6,981,384	7,830,499
Louisville	2,300	2,105	3,993,980	4,390,455
Toledo	2,832	2,658	7,714,679	6,085,182
Youngstown	1,107	1,077	2,663,625	3,046,230
Northwestern—				
Chicago	10,339	9,945	97,291,480	83,262,110
Duluth	1,816	1,589	2,713,392	2,887,203
Lincoln	566	456	1,706,049	1,001,096
Milwaukee	3,877	3,866	12,146,763	9,950,517
Minneapolis	6,830	6,065	16,349,080	15,220,525
Omaha	1,351	1,295	5,385,005	4,610,456
St. Paul	2,688	2,985	11,678,563	14,654,809
Southwestern—				
Dallas	1,333	1,851	3,420,512	5,543,497
Galveston	3,387	962	2,149,268	1,676,054
Houston	4,219	4,247	2,441,849	3,794,588
Kan. City, Mo.	3,517	3,254	10,668,359	10,205,970
Oklahoma	438	207	1,166,806	1,972,172
St. Louis	5,181	5,699	9,815,000	11,120,080
San Antonio	2,197	2,385	1,712,275	2,841,014
Southern—				
Atlanta	2,740	3,139	4,583,346	4,630,612
Baltimore	2,043	1,906	10,079,569	11,510,235
Birmingham	4,705	3,656	1,885,511	3,143,250
Chattanooga	1,932	2,267	635,270	1,025,094
Jacksonville	640	807	1,658,048	1,670,147
Memphis	2,303	2,575	2,730,288	2,938,718
Nashville	3,236	1,065	1,510,417	1,971,997
New Orleans	1,301	1,638	2,825,595	2,948,751
Richmond	1,375	1,213	3,244,752	3,391,571
Shreveport	1,239	1,374	785,753	1,270,957
Tampa	1,605	1,567	1,385,924	1,614,678
Washington	5,147	4,651	11,738,181	9,073,573
Far-Western—				
Berkeley	1,011	1,021	1,944,525	1,823,100
Denver	3,084	3,721	2,648,575	3,730,458
Long Beach	1,152	1,689	1,383,056	2,176,092
Los Angeles	8,759	15,096	12,084,682	18,544,171
Oakland	3,342	3,276	5,145,285	4,706,809
Pasadena	1,556	1,828	1,494,293	2,141,591
Portland, Ore.	4,623	6,537	4,895,345	8,569,905
Sacramento	1,308	1,425	1,398,069	2,240,052
Salt Lake City	1,225	1,048	2,250,620	2,977,337
San Diego	1,608	2,441	1,283,100	3,147,221
San Francisco	6,465	6,134	14,893,726	21,076,344
Seattle	8,314	9,104	6,470,655	12,664,972

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A GREAT RAILROAD'S LARGE GAINS

Financial circles have been much imprest within recent weeks by the large gains made by the New York Central Railroad in its earnings, both gross and net. October had shown heavy gains, but November and December did better. November upset a tradition in railway circles that October earnings mark a "high peak" in railway yearly incomes. In November the gross earnings of the New York Central approached $4,000,000 for the parent company and $6,500,000 for the entire system. The net for the month was more than double what it was in November, 1914. Careful estimates pointed to earnings for the year on the stock rising above 11 per cent. Following are interesting items connected with this improvement as set forth in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The daily average earnings for the Eastern railroads were greater in November than those of October. In total, gross earnings of November on the Central, the Pennsylvania lines, the Erie, and the trunk lines generally were very little less than those of October. By comparison with last year, November statements will show unprecedented gains. Last year November earnings were more than seasonably inferior to October earnings. As they were more than seasonably superior this year, with the trend of business just opposite to what it was in the fall of 1914, the result will show some surprizing gains in both gross and net earnings when the official figures appear.

"Car-loadings throughout the territory served and the volume of exports from New York indicate a gain in New York Central's gross for November of close to $4,000,000, or more than 30 per cent. If the total for all lines of the Vanderbilt system bear the same relation to the parent company's earnings as in recent months, the gain of the entire system will prove to have been, in round numbers, $6,500,000. In the first half of December the trunk lines carried a traffic well up to the level of November, altho it was not so profitable. Some railroad officers look for still larger freight-offerings in January.

"No substantial change in the operating-ratio took place between October and November, except for some slight effect of the blockade of export freight around New York. It follows that the New York Central proper will report a gain in net for November above $3,000,000, fully doubling the net earnings of the same month a year ago. Similarly, the net gain for the entire system is likely to be nearly, if not quite, $6,000,000, again doubling last year's figures. On this basis, which is declared in well-informed quarters to be justified, gains in gross and net for the Central proper, and the entire system, for November and October, will compare about as follows:

NEW YORK CENTRAL

	Nov. Increase		Oct. Increase	
Gross	$4,000,000	30%	$2,500,000	18%
Net (before taxes)	3,300,000	100%	2,290,000	65%

ALL NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Gross	$6,500,000	31%	$4,542,000	18%
Net (before taxes)	6,000,000	121%	3,943,000	60%

"Altho Erie has been doing remarkably well with its heavy freight-traffic recently, these gains are better in proportion than the Erie made. That road's November gross showed a gain of 24 per cent. over last year, as compared with a gain of 18 per cent. in October."

In consequence of these improved earnings rumors have been current that the dividend of the New York Central some time during the present year will be restored to a 6 per cent. basis. *The Wall Street Journal* says in part:

"Obviously, the company's earnings are sufficiently large to warrant the payment of a larger dividend at this time, and it will doubtless be a matter of discretion on the part of the management as to what action will be taken when the matter again comes up for active discussion.

"New York Central is in better condition financially and physically to-day than at any time in its history, practically all of its short-term indebtedness having been refinanced through the issuance of long-term securities, and the indications are that the road will continue to enjoy the satisfactory operating results that have been recorded for months during the current calendar year.

"All of the companies having terminals in the East are handling a big tonnage of freight, which has assumed such large proportions at times as to render it necessary to place an embargo on further shipments for temporary periods. According to traffic men, there is no indication of an immediate let-up in consignments of freight to the carriers.

"The recovery in business of the New York Central Railroad Company in 1915 was phenomenal. It will be recalled that in 1914 the company earned but 3.85 per cent. on its capital stock, as compared with 5.87 per cent. in the previous year, 6.23 per cent. in 1912, and 6.87 per cent. in 1911. In the early part of 1914, President Smith stated to a representative of the New York News Bureau that the company had more than $50,000,000 of idle equipment standing on sidings or in yards between New York and Chicago. Of this about $40,000,000 represented freight-cars and $10,000,000 locomotives. To-day, virtually every wheel owned by the road is in motion."

The manner in which the road earned approximately 11 per cent. on its stock as compared with 4 per cent. in the previous year becomes clear from a study of the details of operating expenses. It is true that there was an increase of $17,000,000 in gross, but the management was able to reduce expenses by $5,200,000; in other words, to make a gain in net of more than $22,000,000. *The Wall Street Journal* adds:

"Of the reduction of $5,200,000 in expenses (December estimated), something like 35 per cent. was effected in transportation account; about 43 per cent. in traffic, general, and miscellaneous expenses, and only about 21 per cent. in maintenance of way and equipment. In the eleven months of the year for which complete figures are available, maintenance of way was reduced by $649,000, or 3.5 per cent.; and maintenance of equipment by $595,000, or 1.9 per cent. Transportation expenses, despite the $17,000,000 expansion in the volume of the year's business, were actually less than the year before, and by a very substantial figure. The eleven months' account shows a reduction of more than $2,000,000, or 3.7 per cent. The year's reduction in this account will not be much under $2,000,000, even allowing for some increase in December expenses on account of storms. That month of 1914 included some severe weather.

"If no reduction had taken place last year in the proportion of operating expenses to gross, the net would have been worse by $13,000,000 than it was. If the proportionate cost of conducting transportation had not been reduced by better loading, more expeditious train-movement, better condition of equipment, and the discontinuance of some of the least useful trains, that account would have been

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$6,500,000 to $7,000,000 more than it was, dependent upon the exact results for December.

"A somewhat surprizing feature of the Central's expense account for last year is the fact that expenses other than maintenance and transportation, including those for soliciting business, preparing and printing rate-schedules, legal purposes, the preparation and conduct of proceedings before commissions in rate and other matters, appear to have been reduced by about $2,465,000 in the eleven months. To a considerable extent the savings in this respect, as well as in the transportation account, were made possible by the consolidation of almost 6,000 miles of road under one corporation."

MONEY SAVED AND THE INTEREST COMPOUNDED

An interesting presentation of the accumulations that result from invested savings at compound interest has been compiled for *The Boston News Bureau*. The writer takes as an illustrative case a depositor who deposits each year $100 and permits the deposit and interest to remain and accumulate. The amount he would have, provided he never failed to deposit $100 annually and drew out no interest, is given by the writer in a table showing the amounts at the end of a given number of years at a given rate of compound interest.

At End of Year:	3%	4%	5%	6%	10%
1	$103	$104	$105	$106	$110
2	209	212	215	218	231
3	318	325	331	337	364
4	431	442	453	464	511
5	547	563	580	598	672
6	666	690	714	739	849
7	789	821	855	890	1,044
8	916	958	1,003	1,049	1,258
9	1,046	1,101	1,158	1,218	1,494
10	1,181	1,249	1,321	1,397	1,753
11	1,319	1,403	1,492	1,587	2,038
12	1,462	1,563	1,671	1,788	2,352
13	1,609	1,729	1,860	2,002	2,697
14	1,760	1,902	2,058	2,228	3,077
15	1,916	2,082	2,266	2,467	3,495
16	2,076	2,270	2,484	2,721	2,954
17	2,241	2,465	2,713	2,991	4,460
18	2,412	2,667	2,954	3,276	5,016
19	2,587	2,878	3,207	3,579	5,627
20	2,768	3,096	3,472	3,899	6,300

In another table are presented the results of a single investment of $100 made each year in the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway since 1890, the assumption being that all dividends and "rights" were reinvested. The hypothesis here is that the $100 each year is invested at the average price of the stock of that year and that all dividends and "rights" are so invested. The first column of the table gives the cash paid in for this series of years on January 1, the second the market value of these savings as invested in the stock, the third the average price of the stock during each year, that being the price at which the annual savings at $100 are invested:

	Amount Invested	*Value of Savings*	*Av. Price of Stock*
1915	$2,600	$6,738	134.5
1914	2,500	6,103	131.3
1913	2,400	5,648	130.0
1912	2,300	5,681	140.1
1911	2,200	5,528	145.1
1910	2,100	5,281	149.4
1909	2,000	5,541	182.7
1908	1,900	4,451	156.1
1907	1,800	3,965	149.4
1906	1,700	4,729	210.8
1905	1,600	4,315	222.1
1904	1,500	3,094	179.6
1903	1,400	2,809	176.8
1902	1,300	3,226	234.1
1901	1,200	2,522	193.8
1900	1,100	1,952	162.6
1899	1,000	1,751	159.2
1898	900	1,281	128.4
1897	800	1,002	113.9
1896	700	761	100.9
1895	600	629	99.4
1894	500	525	104.1
1893	400	418	105.3
1892	300	334	116.7
1891	200	207	109.6
1890	100	100	109.5

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Evolution in Farm Tractor Designing

What the Agricultural Engineer is Doing to Perfect this New Source of Farm Power—Failures and Successes which are Leading toward the Ideal

At the recent convention of the Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago, a considerable part of the discussion was devoted to the subject of Farm Tractors.

Among the most instructive papers read was that entitled, "Tendency of Farm Tractor Design," by C. M. Eason. To all interested in this source of agricultural power, Mr. Eason's remarks are of interest and help.

Mr. Eason pointed out that the Farm Tractor is still in a process of evolution, particularly the low-priced machines. Tracing this development he said:

"About two years ago there was brought out, and sold in considerable quantities, the first low-priced tractor designed for pulling two plows. . . . Up to the time this machine was brought out, the smallest tractors were generally about four plow units, and sold in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. To most farmers who already had a reasonable number of horses to meet their power requirements an investment in one of these larger machines necessarily meant taking a considerable chance. . . . The small tractor, at a very low price, placed power farming experience in reach of a great many people who could not otherwise have taken it up.

"As a result of this, the tractor business has increased tremendously in the past two years. Almost one-half as many farm tractors were produced in 1914 as had been built since the start of the gas tractor industry. During 1915 last year's output has almost been doubled, and the indications are that next year the demand for tractors will greatly exceed the supply, although there is a planned production for 1916 of nearly twice as many tractors as were made during this past year.

"Farmers throughout the country are now thinking about, and discussing tractors, and many of them are quite familiar with the subject, where two or three years ago they had probably only a very indefinite idea as to what tractors, or power farming, meant. Agricultural colleges have given very valuable support by including in their courses instructions in the handling and maintenance of gas tractors. There has also been a tremendous interest awakened by the public power farming demonstrations started at Fremont three years ago, and carried out in a dozen or more States this year."

Mr. Eason explains that the early expectations that the tractor would replace the horse are no longer held by the better informed tractor builders.

"While it cannot be expected that they will replace horses entirely," he says, "it has been proved conclusively that tractors can be used, in connection with horses, to better advantage than either the tractor alone or the horses alone. Statistics have been compiled on this basis showing that there are over two and one-half million farms in the United States on which tractors can be used to advantage.

"Turning from the broader side of the tractor situation to the matter of detail design one finds an amazing variety of types and constructions. There are, at the present time, on the market something over one hundred and fifty tractors, no two of them alike. The designs are so widely dissimilar that it is even difficult to classify them except in the most general way. . . . One difficulty is that the fundamentals of tractor design have not, as yet, been thoroughly analyzed or clearly established.

"No possible agreement can be reached as to the future development of the detail construction or type of tractor by a study of what has either succeeded or failed in the past.

"While the detail of tractor construction is, in practically every machine, different from any other, yet it is possible to group the various tractors under three general classifications. *First:* the heavy type based on stationary engine practice; *Second:* the so-called automobile type, embodying a great many features found in present day automobile construction; and *Third:* a composite type, which, in a modified form, contains certain features common to either of the other two types.

"The builders of the heavy type tractors declare that any machine to be a success at farm work must be made very heavy to stand the rough usage and continuous service. To this end they employ slow speed, single or double cylindered motors having rather large cylinder dimensions. . . . The carburetion, ignition, and cooling systems are usually reduced to the utmost simplicity, and, being designed for practically constant speed and load, there is very little necessity for fine adjustment or flexible control. . . . They state that while this type of construction may be crude, from a mechanical standpoint, that it is better understood and easier taken care of by the average farmer than a machine of higher mechanical refinement.

"The designers of tractors built along automobile lines claim that fundamentally the use of single or double cylinders or large diameters is incorrect for tractor duty, because it is necessary to make all of the design so extremely heavy to obtain proper wearing surface or bearing area. It is a well-established principle of automobile-motor design, that the effective life is proportional to the area of the uncooled parts (*i. e.*, valves and piston heads), and to the weight of the reciprocating parts. Motors having small bores, small diameter valves, light pistons, and light connecting rods will show a greater effective life than motors of larger dimensions and heavier reciprocating parts. . . . This type of construction permits of the use of some type of anti-friction bearing instead of plain babbitt or bronze and insures a higher percentage of the motor power being delivered to the drive-wheel.

"Carrying out this type of construction to its logical conclusion will result in the production of a tractor weighing about one-third as much as a tractor built along the lines of the heavy single-cylinder slow-speed motor. Whether this construction will be entirely too light for tractor service remains to be proven by actual experience in the field with tractors of each type working under similar conditions. So far there are, at least in fairly successful operation, tractors of both types. It would seem that an answer to the question as to which will predominate in the future must wait until more practical experience has been obtained.

"Most of the experienced tractor designers of to-day have brought out during the past year, or are preparing to bring out next year, tractors which show plainly a combination of both the heavy type and the automobile type of construction. The arguments which they advance for this composite type are substantially the same as advanced by the advocates of the two extreme types. They qualify all of these arguments by saying that a tractor is neither a perambulating stationary power plant, nor a pleasure car, and is unlike the motor-truck, being a distinct and separate type of machine. . . . The engineers designing the conservative type tractor frankly acknowledge the good points in both the heavy and light type, and try to reach a compromise which will meet the demands of tractor service. They feel quite certain that developments along these lines will result in the production of a design which will be the final answer to the tractor problem.

"It is universally conceded that a tractor must be capable of running continuously with very little attention, other than replenishing the fuel and lubricant supply. When ground conditions are right for plowing, or the grain ready for harvest, a tractor must go out and work straight through until the job is finished. In fact, the tractor should run an entire season without adjustment to any of the bearings either in the motor or the transmission system. Carburetion and ignition system adjustment must be arranged so that frequent changes are unnecessary. A delay of even a few hours of replacing a broken part or adjusting bearings may often result in the loss of hundreds of dollars. Five thousand hours' service is expected of a tractor before any of the principal parts need replacement and at least twice this service before the replacement of parts would make the cost of repairs prohibitive. In other words, the tractor should be designed to give about ten years of usefulness. This will certainly require the very highest grade workmanship and material and a type of construction superior to any of the existing farm tools of to-day which usually have a life of five hundred to a thousand hours.

"Some idea of the duty required of a tractor, as compared to an automobile, may be had when one realizes that ten thousand miles running, or in the neighborhood of five or six hundred hours' use, is very good service from an automobile before extensive adjustments are required. More service is expected of a tractor than almost any other kind of machinery in common use at the present time.

"Even with this sort of service in view, the first cost of the tractor must be kept down, if same prove a profitable investment. First cost is governed both by the type of design, by the total weight of materials used and by the quantities in which the tractor is produced. Low first cost can be best obtained by quantity production, and this is only possible by interchangeable manufacturing in large volume as has been demonstrated by the development of the automobile.

"With this in view it would seem that the automobile type of construction would have somewhat the best of the situation as regards quantity output. When we speak of automobile type of design it does not mean automobile proportions. A gear or a bearing in an automobile having a given size, motor will only be called upon to take the full power of the motor at rare intervals. In a tractor, gears and bearings must stand practically the full load capacity of the motor at all times. This necessarily means large bearing surfaces throughout even though the tractor has only the same size motor as used in an automobile.

"Efficiency, or fuel economy, is an important consideration. Essentially a tractor is a mechanism for converting heat units of a liquid fuel into useful farm work. To do this efficiently motors must be designed to deliver as high a percentage of the heat value in the form of useful work as is possible. The energy thus developed should be transmitted to the work with the least possible loss from friction, and to accomplish this the use of cut and hardened gears, mounted on roller bearings, in rigid cases, would seem to have, by far, the best of the situation. In order to absorb as little of the energy as possible in propelling the machine it is desirable that the total weight be kept down to a minimum. The kind of fuel used and the market price of same also have a bearing on this problem.

"The effort to obtain the greatest possible range of adaptability has probably been the primary cause for the present wide diversity in types. It hardly seems possible to combine the ability to perform all of the farm operations efficiently into one piece of mechanism and it is quite likely that the future development of the industry will bring out several different standardized types which will be particularly adaptable to conditions which may be more or less local in character. For instance, it is quite well conceded that the endless track type of machine is superior to a round wheel tractor for working in extremely sandy or marshy lands. A special type of tractor has also been developed to meet conditions of corn cultivation.

"The all around tractor, for which there seems to be a great demand, is one which can be used efficiently at plowing, planting, harvesting, belt work, road work and road hauling.

"The tractor of the future will be produced in enormous quantities, and the design will be very greatly influenced by quantity production. Refinement and the use of better materials will be more generally possible when the tractor output reaches approximately the proportions of the present automobile production. The tractor is, undoubtedly, the next big commercial development of this country. The problem of tractor design is not as yet solved. To reach the proper solution will require accurate data on the requirements of tractor service by measuring the actual performances of different constructions in practical field work. The correctness of any type cannot be judged by its commercial success, but only by scientifically determining the fitness of the tractor to do farm work efficiently.

"The tendency in farm tractor design is toward the development of better tractors at lower prices. To reduce the cost of crop production is certainly a worthy object, and should be at once the inspiration of all tractor engineers and the achievement of same the measure of their success."

Farm Tractor Department

The Literary Digest

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

January 12.—An armistice between the Montenegrins and Austrians is reported. The Austrians are within four miles of Cetinje. They claim successes on the Herzegovina border.

January 13.—Colonel Bokovitch, Servian Minister of War, declares in Saloniki that in two months Servia will offer to the Allies a completely reorganized and experienced fighting force of 100,000 men. The French occupy Corfu, but, it is claimed, only for the arrest of German and Austrian spies.

The Vienna War Office announces the capture of Cetinje, and the first occupation of the national capital by an enemy in the history of Montenegro.

January 14.—London advises that the Montenegrin Army is almost completely surrounded, but still fighting. One Austrian contingent advances east from Cetinje, another south from Berane.

January 15.—According to Berlin reports, the Allies land troops at Phaleron, five miles from Athens. A landing at Piræus is also claimed. Allied reports indicate the landing of Allied forces at Orfano, 50 miles northeast of Saloniki.

January 18.—King Constantine of Greece protests informally to the United States against "the unheard-of high-handedness of the recent action of the Allies toward Greece." The French Government defends the Allies' actions, declaring that Greece harbored enemy submarines and otherwise evinced hostile intent toward the Allies.

January 19.—According to French reports the King of Montenegro finds the Austrian terms of surrender impossible to accept, and negotiations have been broken off.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

January 13.—Following their repulse by General Aylmer, the Turks retreat twenty-five miles along the Tigris to Orah, pursued from Sheik Saad by the British.

Constantinople declares that the British withdrawal from Gallipoli was accompanied by heavy British losses, and that rich spoils were left behind.

Both Constantinople and Petrograd claim success in the Caucasus, in the region northwest of Ardjich.

January 14.—Armenian refugees arriving at Erivan, Russian Transcaucasia, declare that 500 Sasun Armenians, "the most manly part of the Armenian nation," hidden in the mountains but forced by hunger and cold to surrender to the Turks, were put to death—men, women, and children, without exception.

A general offensive, begun by the Russians on a 100-mile front in the Caucasus on the 11th, centers on spirited engagements in the neighborhood of the town of Karadach, south of the Aras. The line of attack extends generally to Icham, south of Milo.

January 15.—General Aylmer engages the Turks in the Tigris campaign at a point known as the Waddi position, where they are defeated and driven to Essian, east of Kut.

Russian successes are reported in the Caucasus, where two Turkish attempts to cross the Arkhava River are frustrated and a Turkish artillery-depot near Khorasan is captured with much ammunition.

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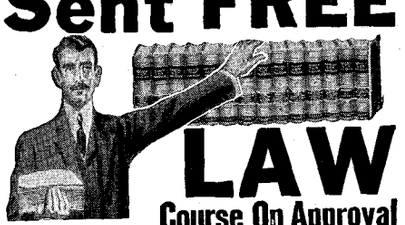

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January 16.—Petrograd claims success in Persia, where, at Kangaver, half-way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, many prisoners are taken with small Russian loss. Southeast of Hamadan a body of Turks and Germans are repulsed.

January 17.—Petrograd announces the flight of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus region, toward the fortified plain of Erzerum.

GENERAL

January 13.—In France two surprize-attacks by the Germans are reported, one a lesser continuation of the Champagne attack, which has subsided, and the other between the Oise and the Somme. Both are repulsed.

Italy reports advances in the Cresta Valley, between the Sarca and Adige rivers. In the course of mountain-fighting north of the Sugana Valley the village of Zorz is fired and the Austrian force sheltered there put to flight.

Constantinople announces that a Turkish force entering the new Persian capital of Kermanshah is welcomed by the inhabitants with utmost enthusiasm.

January 14.—Berlin reports the Russian advance in the South successfully withstood all along the line, declaring that north of Czernowitz the fighting was particularly violent, the Russians charging in columns 12 to 14 lines deep, with "appalling losses." Austro-Hungarian forces, it is said, have taken 5,100 prisoners since the first attacks in East Galicia and Bessarabia.

January 15.—Following the failure of the Russian attacks, says Berlin, a general quiet reigns in Bessarabia. A Russian advance post south of Karpilovka is annihilated.

Premier Asquith notifies the Polish National Alliance that supplies for the relief of Poland may not be sent by way of Germany, blaming that country for the "systematic confiscation" of supplies in Poland which "notwithstanding the deplorable condition of the country to-day still continues."

In reply to the British *Baralong* note Germany refuses all Great Britain's terms, denies all her allegations of unfair methods of marine warfare, and declares that the German Government feels itself justified in adopting measures of reprisal.

January 16.—Berlin reports that the British are bombarding Lille, but without effect. Paris mentions only inferior artillery- and grenade-engagements.

Artillery-duels and aeroplane-raids characterize the warfare from Riga to Dvinsk. Snowstorms hamper activities at other points.

January 18.—Berlin reports a new Russian offensive started in Bessarabia east of Czernowitz.

January 19.—In London a new recruiting campaign on a large scale is begun by the Earl of Derby.

GENERAL FOREIGN

January 13.—Gen. José Rodriguez, Villa leader, is executed by General Carranza's orders for implication in the killing of the Americans at Santa Ysobel.

January 15.—According to advices received in San Francisco from China, 60,000 revolutionary troops defeat the forces of Yuan Shi Kai in the Province of Sze Chuen, and capture the town of Tsue Chow Fu, threatening Cheng Tu, the capital of the province.

Special trains convey hundreds of Americans from Mexico's danger-zone to El Paso, Texas, and other points across the border.

Special honors are paid to the American engineer, James J. Carty, by the Japanese in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the telephone in Japan.

January 16.—A third of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian seaport of 90,000 inhabitants, is destroyed by fire, turning over 2,000 people out of their homes and causing damage estimated at $15,000,000.

In reply to the protests of the United States, General Carranza declares forfeit the lives of the bandits who killed sixteen Americans at Santa Ysobel on the 10th, and asserts in an official communication that their pursuit, arrest, and execution will be undertaken at once.

January 18.—Col. Miguel Baca-Valles, known as Villa's executioner, is executed by General Carranza's orders for the killing of the Americans at Santa Ysobel.

The Director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris announces a discovery in serum therapy by Dr. Bassuet, whereby wounds long resisting treatment and refusing to heal cleanse themselves automatically and heal at once.

DOMESTIC

January 13.—The President warns all Americans to keep out of Mexico at this time. In the House and Senate resolutions of intervention are proposed.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta dies in El Paso, Texas, a prisoner of the United States.

January 14.—Indictments are brought against Albert Weber, cousin of the Director of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, three other men, one woman, and the Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc., of New York City, for conspiracy to defraud the United States by shipping large consignments of crude rubber to Germany as personal baggage.

France declines "for military reasons" to permit shipments by charitable organizations in the United States of condensed milk for German babies, even under Red-Cross supervision.

Four escaped members of the interned crews of the steamers *Eitel Friedrich* and *Kronprinz Wilhelm* are captured in Wilmington, Delaware.

January 15.—An explosion of doubtful origin wrecks the submarine *E-2* lying in dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, killing and wounding several workmen.

Further patents are included in the Hammond radiocontrol torpedo rights to cover a device perfected by John Hays Hammond, Jr., permitting the direction of a torpedo in the water for an indefinite distance by aeroplane.

January 16.—Secretary Daniels makes public the plans of President Wilson and himself for mobilizing the industrial, scientific, and transportation resources of this country in case of war, which include the combining of all factories capable of making munitions, and the formation of a gigantic system which shall include 36,000 scientific engineers in its membership.

The Society of Constructive Defense of New York issues suggestions indorsed by many prominent men, including David Starr Jordan and Andrew D. White, for an industrial mobile army to be formed under the direction of the Regular Army's Corps of Engineers, who in peace-times shall direct its efforts on public works of all sorts, in practical imitation of the system employed by Colonel Goethals on the Panama Canal.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. F. McN.," Hamilton, Ohio.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of *consummate*."

Two pronunciations are in use, *con'summate* being preferred for the verb and *consum'mate* for the adjective. The *a* of the verb is pronounced as *a* in "fate"; but in the adjective it is pronounced as *a* in "menace."

"G. T. McC.," Hutchinson, Kan.—"Which is correct: 'It was one of the worst storms that *have* or *has* occurred this year'?"

In agreement with the rule that "when the nominative is a relative pronoun, the verb must agree with it in person and number, according to the pronoun's agreement with its true antecedent," the plural form of the auxiliary is here required. The noun "storms" is the antecedent of the relative, not the pronoun "one."

"M. M. B.," Beaver Dam, Ky.—"Should *his* or *him* be used in the following sentence—'I am inclined to believe that the fact of . . . not having had any experience . . . '?"

His is the correct case of the pronoun to be used in this sentence. *Having* is a participial noun governed by the preposition *of*, and could only be modified by the possessive case of the pronoun.

"W. S.," Newark, N. J.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the word *pogrom*."

A pogrom is a local disturbance, as a riot, pillage, etc., instigated by officials under the direction of the central government. The term is Russian.

"S. E. M.," Salinas, Cal.—"Is it correct to say of one who has an exaggerated estimate of his ability that he is 'illusioned' concerning himself?"

Conceited, *opinionated* are preferably the words to use. An *illusion* is a *delusion;* a *delusion* is something that is not what it seems; a deception. But, as one seldom deceives oneself willingly, it seems somewhat of a stretch of the meaning of a word to say that a person is "illusioned." Yet, since the propriety of a form or use does not depend upon whether a like one already exists in the language, it is not for the LEXICOGRAPHER to condemn it. He is the recorder of the language, not the dictator of what is, what must be, or what shall be.

"A. M. D.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'We have no opinion worth expressing'?"

Some subject understood as being referred to, the sentence you submit is correct.

"L. F. M.," Colony, Kan.—"When one wishes to ask for more pay, should he ask for a *raise* or a *rise*?"

Raise is colloquial for an *increase*, which is the best word to use. *Rise* is never correctly used of an increase of salary.

"K. W.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly tell me whether or not it is correct to set off the word *indeed* by commas in the following sentence: 'I would be very glad *indeed* to see you.'"

No, it is not necessary.

"W. C. E.," Boston, Mass.—"As between 'Jew' and 'Hebrew,' is there any distinction whereby one of the words should be used regarding race and the other regarding religion?"

The dictionary defines *Jew* and *Hebrew* as follows: "*Hebrew.* A member of the branch of the Semitic family that, according to Gen. xi, 14, *et seq.*, descended from Eber. See JEW." And under *Jew* the following: "1. A worshiper of God who follows the Mosaic law and ritual. 2. A descendant of Abraham through Sarah in the line of Jacob. In the Old Testament the word *Jew* is applied to one who followed the Mosiac faith as practised at Jerusalem after the return from the Babylonian captivity; and it is thus used in the Book of Esther. In more modern times the word has been loosely applied to the Hebrew race. Under the theocracy the Jews were known as *Hebrews*, under the monarchy as *Israelites*, and during the foreign domination as *Jews*. The modern representatives of this stock call themselves *Hebrews* in race and language, and *Israelites* in religion, but *Jews* in both senses. 3. Originally, a member of the tribe or an inhabitant of the kingdom of Judah; a term used opprobriously by anti-Semites."

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